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HARVEST HOME.

BY S. B. RUSSELL.

The harvest is over! let farm bell and church bell,
From valley and hilltop the tidings proclaim,
Till the air shall be laden with notes of thanksgiving,
And the mountains shall echo the good Giver's name.

Throw open the halls of the farmer's great mansion,
And landlord and laborer draw near the board,
Where fair hands have scattered in graceful profusion
The viands the choicest the farm can afford.

And feasting and jest and the half forgot story,
And bumper and song for a season have sway;
For the hands chained to toil are for once liberated,
And hearts, strange to freedom, are free for to-day.

Let the swains, browned with sun, and with hands hard from labor,
To the shadowy grove, with the maidens repair,
And bring with them jewels from the grain field and meadow,
To set in the crown that the fairest shall wear.

The wheat plume, and oat plume, and sweet clover blossom,
And sprays of soft meadow-grass showing between,
O, weave them in chaplets, their colors contrasting,
The green with the gold, and the gold with the green.

And out of the throng of the brown rustic faces,
Let the maidens choose him who was true to the soil,
Whose courage failed not when the battle was hottest,
Whose hands are the hardest and broadest from toil;

And to him the choice of the purest and fairest,
And her's be the honor the chaplet to wear;
O, tenderly place it upon her fair forehead,
And let it rest lightly upon her dark hair.

And thus clad in beauty, her tresses the shadow,
The oat plume, the sunshine, enlivened with green,
Let the woodlands resound with answering echo
Of "Hail Queen of Beauty!" and "Hail Harvest Queen!"

And the dear little children; oh, tell them the tidings,
And let them take turns at the old iron bell,
Till stroke answers stroke, and the spirit of music
Shall mock their sweet laughter from woodland and dell.

Oh, toll it ye bells, till it reaches the city,
Ye quivering wires swift bear it away;
And whisper the word to the indigent millions,
And cheer them with hopes of a happier day.

For the harvest is full, and the great barns are bursting;
Let a million of voices the glad news proclaim,
Till the air shall be vocal with songs of thanksgiving,
And the mountains shall echo the good Giver's name.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

SOME WORDS FROM AUNT RHODA ABOUT "DOUBLE-FACED RIBBONS."

BY NINA.

"Bless your sweet heart, honey, haven't I seen enough of these double-faced goods, to sicken one Christian soul? Why, now-a-days, one hears nothing but these same irrepressible '*reversible goods*' lauded to the skies. Here you see, 'reversible this,' 'reversible that,' and now, what must we have thrown, as it were, in our very faces, to 'cap the climax,' but '*reversible ribbons?*' Who would have dreamed of it! Must the trail of the old serpent be upon these pretty bits of silk or satin? Law sakes alive, honey, can't we make a famous menagarie from these bolts of ribbons? Why, this very minute, comes a piece of '*black and blue*' in the person of one of our shepherds, the Rev. Apollo Fairface. I'll tell you what, honey, parsons now-a-days, aren't what they used to be, when I was a girl!—mother was a widow, and brothers were pretty gay boys, too, for those times, and didn't often go to church; but our good Dr. Heartwell didn't scowl at them, nor when he did meet Caleb and Robin, hold up to them as exemplars certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, whose life mother would have grieved her heart away, had they been like them—upon such pastors! Now, honey, I can't say that I altogether like *croqueting parsons!* Let them play, honey, let them play, but don't let them play all the time; and don't let them *shave* all the time either. Now our Rev. A. Fairface does change the style of his whiskers too often, by far. There's another mirror than that frail one of glass, which he should often consult, but not there to study his own lineaments, but those of one whose character, the contemplation of which, might possibly bring a faint blush upon his own face. Ah, Brother, its my humble opinion you might, without great injury, pay more frequent visits to The Book, and fewer to the barber. Now a parson must preach out of the pulpit as well as in it; and I'll wager that it's the wayside sermons, the pleasant words, the sympathetic thought, the kindly inquiry, the timely visit,—that these all, in their way, speak louder to the hearts of men than nine-tenths of the sermons preached. We don't wait to hear ministers cry from the pulpit, '*Comfort ye, comfort ye my people*,'—when we know that there are sick and weary ones, sad and lonely ones, of his flock, who never see his face nor hear his voice in sympathy or prayer in their sick rooms, when you know that he lolls away many hours in the cozy offices of some of his professional *lambs*, enjoying the fragrance of Havanas without money and without price. Now, you know, honey, that the Bible has something to say about 'double-minded' men, and again, about 'double-hearts. These preach to us grand lessons, of which, when I think, I am heartily ashamed of these poor words of mine; but I reckon that the man or the woman, who has the '*double-tongue*' has the '*double-face*,' too, and a '*reversible conscience*.' Now, all my dear lawyer friends may over-look those two last words, for we all know that their's are not so 'reversible,' as they are gifted with certain *caoutchouic qualities*, upon which we will touch but lightly, and draw mildly. Why, my precious, haven't we rolls of all sorts of ribbon '*double-faced?*' I mean right in this Boreville of ours? Didn't I hear Roxy Randolph, who had that bit of rose colored ribbon, with the black reverse, going on at grand rate about Mrs. Rev. Creamcheese, how extravagant, how indolent she was, what poor care she took of her children, how many servants she kept—and so forth? And didn't I hear her in the same breath, almost, as Mrs. Creamcheese seated herself by her side, cry out to her, "Poor Mrs. Creamcheese, how tired you *do* look! I declare you ought to have a nurse for that baby of yours; it will wear you out!" Oh, when will the end come of these *moral reversibles*, which pester society? Would not this length, if excluded, form a line which, had we patience to long continue, would girdle the earth? And then, can we not each hold this mirror to our own hearts? But some of these are happily, whose reverse side, take not its tintings from the pigments which are found upon the pallet of Erebus. Then again, honey, there are those, the black of whose reverse side seems to permeate—to thoroughly penetrate their lighter shades. Some black, yes, as black as sin on the one side, while upon the other may be found the affectation of the purest *white*; the *blue* of truth, the *rosy* hue of love and trust, and a *green* and *yellow* melancholy. Such, such, honey, were the Stoningtons; and may the Lamb of Calvary forgive me, when I tell you I always feel like using the language of Queen Elizabeth to the Countess of Nottingham, when I think or dwell upon their characters and lives. Ah, honey, how many times have I sat at the 'Communion Table' with them and heard these words read from the prayer-book: 'And if ye shall perceive your offences to be such as are not only against God, but also against your neighbors—then ye shall recognize yourselves unto them, being ready to make restitution and satisfaction, according to the uttermost of your powers for all injuries and wrongs done by you to any other.' How can they dare listen to those words, and leave that table to slander, traduce, and blacken happy, pleasant lives? How wicked, how cruel have they been; how, when we came strangers to a strange land, depending upon their good words and deeds to establish us in our new home, and recommend us to the favor of their friends,—have they misrepresented us to others and others to us; how they have brought to bear upon us their whole battery of winks, smiles, and the wicked '*aside*'—'if you only knew,' all and anything to convey a false impression; many hearts, many hopes have been wrecked upon life's ocean, guided upon rocks by these false lights—how much of discord have they sown among brethren! How my heart rebels when I hear one remark, 'Isn't Maria Stonington an amiable woman?' Oh, thou slave to decorum, to society, couldst thou not reply, 'No; she is is cruel, she is heartless, selfish, a viper, a perfect 'parlor serpent!' Then I hear another say, 'Isn't Louise Stonington a happy spirit, such a pure character?' Oh, slave that I am, and shall I call myself a 'double-faced one, too?' No. 'Truth would cry she is false and treacherous as the sea;' and, oh, vain friend, woman as you are, shall I tell you in all candor, that she has not *spared* you, either, in her *linguistic castigations?* This pussy has pins '*in its toes*,' under its velet mittens. Truly is jealousy cruel as the grave and 'envy the rottenness of the bone.' Ah, honey, gold, yellow, bright, shining gold, did it all! Those who had it not, hated those who had.

Now, honey, perhaps you don't like my arrangement of these rolls, and you may fancy that I have decorated them, but I would have you read a lesson from them, such as they preach to me every time I see them. Don't, honey, be 'double-tongued;' don't be 'double-faced,' and don't cultivate a 'reversible conscience, for, as a generality, these appendages are not beautifiers. Watch well your heart, honey, and guard your tongue, for speech is *silvern*, but silence is GOLDEN. We have had given to us, two eyes, two ears, and but one mouth, to teach us that we are to see and to hear twice as much as we are to *talk about*. Keep pure, oh my beloved, that fountain whence so often issue 'sweet water and bitter.' Take care of your *heart* and your mouth will take care of itself."

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

A BROKEN LIFE.

It is not a sad thing to grow old and graduate at earth's primary school—it is so ordained by Nature. It is wisely provided that the "faltering footsteps of decay" should give place to vital Youth. When our task here is wrought out—when the fondest ties and hopes that lighten our burdens have been transplanted and the soul is ripe for transition, we need not mourn nor marvel at its departure. This is consonant with the scheme of progressive being. Evermore, from ceaseless change and new combinations, wider life is evolved. We are reconciled to all inevitable law, written plainly on the constitution of things. We are reconciled to the quenching of day in night, to the fading of summer bloom, to the storm breaking upon the golden stillness of autumn, and to the eclipsing, even, of personal beauty by the greater glory of spiritual graces in riper years, for in these revolutions is manifested a wisdom above our own.

But it is sorrowful to witness *a broken life*. We can but lament over a premature failing of strong and efficient powers from a sudden cause, from accident or inconsiderately contracted disease. We instinctively sadden over a career unfinished. It is "out of nature" and speaks of violence. It tells of something thwarted, of some design unrealized. We can but wish that all forms of life and strength and beauty might endure to their predestined end. *Incompleteness*, though stamped upon so much in this world, is not accordant with the longings or the ideal of the human spirit. Daily we experience this. I felt it with peculiar solemnity about a year ago at the dying bed of *Joseph Wilbank*, in his little cottage on Lake street. He had taken a heavy cold and was in a fearfully rapid decline. His great physical powers that had been so capably trained to honest labor were almost paralized. Sleepless and agonized nights and feverish days were at their ceaseless work of destruction. No Providence was afflicting him save in the operation of His never abrogated law. But this dutiful workman had not been educated to regard as a wrong a thoughtless violation of the rules of Health. But few of the many much more deeply learned than he, are thus impressed. So he seemed not to be disturbed by his very sudden prostration. In the midst of his suffering he said—"I have put myself down to the work of preparing for death with all my might!" He was cheerful and willing to depart. All temporal ease had left him. In the patience of trust he had surrendered all that he was into the keeping of that Love that manifests itself to the soul, that seeks it at all times. I felt beside that man, fallen in his prime, I was in the presence of a heroic and truthful being whose parting light glorified humanity. From all I had known of his "short and simple annals," I felt he could but be nearing a fairer Country, and growing into subliner hopes. In a few short days his remains were placed in that lowlier home where weariness never enters and his spirit released to that world that has no decay. His *broken life*, with its fragmentary attainments and sober simplicity, had passed on to be rounded and ripened, I trust, under a more genial sun!

How consoling is the faith that every soul is assured on earth of at least as much joy and peace hereafter as are the fruitage of all of its antecedent growth. How consoling it is, that, not by the cloudy perceptions of finite wisdom is the merit of human endeavor and the sum of human happiness adjudged. How consoling it is that *bread* is given us unseen of the world. How consoling it is that in the midst of man's disapprobation or contempt we may be living on manna fresh from our Father's hand.

BRISTOL, 11 mo., 1873. S. S.

A grand-daughter of Beethoven is living in Vienna in great destitution and, the fact having been brought to the Emperor William's notice, he has ordered that, during her life-time, five per cent. of the proceeds from the performances of Beethoven's opera "Fidelio" at the Berlin Royal Opera, shall be regularly assigned to her.

"I want to know," said a creditor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me." "Do you take me for a prophet?" was the soft answer which didn't turn away wrath.

Jones does'nt see the use of militia, "What," he bawled out, "is better to disperse a crowd than a good policeman?" "A yaller-backed wasp," shrieked an urchin in the street.

Alphonse used to call his adorable Angelina his turtle-dove. He now drops the "dove" and calls her "turtle," because she wears such a huge shell on her belt.

There is a dog at Cheshire, Conn., more than 200 years old. It belongs to a quarry man named Truman, and is of iron.

An exchange thinks that more persons go to the theatre to see the New Magdalen than open the Testament to read about the ancient one.

A Justice of the Peace at Kansas City puts it: "Now let the gaul darned jade wince."

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

No. 2.

"Throughout the whole of the Oriental mythologies, but more particularly in the scheme of the Brahminical religion, as illustrated in Shiva the Destroyer, and Vishnoa the Preserver, may be detected the pagan prescience of that struggle, which may be said to have closed only with the foundation of Christianity.

"Such were the brilliant dreams which imparted fascination to the creed of antiquity, and suggested the themes of those who officiated at the Mysteries of Eleusinia. Besides the peculiar ideas of theocracy which were embodied in these mysteries at the period of their original institution, the fantastic belief of Pythagoras was subsequently ingrafted upon them, and tended in no inconsiderable manner to enhance their attractions."

Why should our author imagine that the "*fantastic belief of Pythagoras was subsequently engrafted upon them?*" when it is evident that most of the doctrines taught in these mysteries were older than the Pyramids of Egypt, and were inculcated in the school of the Egyptian Priesthood, where *Moses learned much of his wisdom*. The creed of Pythagoras was certainly not original with him, since the principal subjects of which he treated were theories he had heard reasoned upon by the Egyptian priests. Besides, the most eminent historians, ancient and modern, agree in attributing to Egypt, or Ethiopia, the mysteries that became so celebrated in Attica.

"That belief, developed into a system by the Buddhic religionists, was the transmigration of the degenerated souls of mortals, or, as it was literally termed, the doctrine of *metempsychosis*. It ultimately gave consistency to the notion of the descent of the soul into a material universe, and imparted an air of uniformity to the theology of the Hellenic republicans. This, at least, was the effect produced upon his immediate contemporaries by the teachings of the illustrious Samian, although the frivolity of his successors ultimately thwarted the intentions of his gorgeous and august philosophy. Some conception may be formed of the avidity with which the Pythagorian system was welcomed by the populace, from the fact of the belief in *metempsychosis* having penetrated to the secluded forests of Britain, and become very speedily amalgamated with the metaphysical theology of the Druids. This striking coincidence between the creed of the Druids and the Pythagoreans was first recorded by Cæsar, where that accomplished conqueror writes:—'In the first place they gladly persuade themselves of this doctrine, namely, that the souls of men do not perish, but that after death they enter into bodies either human or those of dumb beasts; and, for this reason especially is it believed that they are roused to valor, since the fear of death has been removed.' Bearing in mind the latter declaration, that the doctrine of transmigration was thought to increase the bravery of the ancient Britons, 'by disarming death of its terrors,' we can the more readily comprehend Isocrates, when he mentions the Eleusinian Mysteries as 'fortifying the initiated against the horrors of destruction, and inspiring them with hopes of a happy immortality.'—The sublime doctrine here embodied rendered the more abstruse phantasies of the Greek religion comprehensible to the vulgar, without diminishing its grandeur in any particular; it prepared the mind of the votaries for those vast and extraordinary revelations, which would have been otherwise only additional sources of bewilderment; and it afforded fresh incitements to the enterprises of a warlike people by announcing to them that, amidst destruction, they were indestructible, and that, in death, they were deathless. The readers of Virgil are, however, better able to estimate the influence and tendencies of the Eleusinian festival—colored as that festival was by the philosophy of Pythagoras—now that Warburton has proved, in his *Divine Legation of Moses*, that the Sixth book of the *Æneid* represents several of the shows of the Mysteries. Aided by that assurance alone, it would have been possible to conjecture, though to no very considerable extent, the nature of some of the mystic ceremonies witnessed at Eleusis. We might, under the Sybilline guidance of Deiphobe, have advanced from the banks of the Cocytus to the waters of the Styx, and onwards to the most remote boundaries of Tartarus, but we should still have remained ignorant of the character and manner of those celebrations of which the passage into Hades was only a portion, or rather an episode. The heart of the secret would have been still undiscovered; we should still have been baffled in our endeavors to understand the reason why the festivities performed at an insignificant borough-town of Attica should have surpassed all others in importance, and have retained for so many centuries an undisputed dominion over the imaginations of the most civilized people of antiquity. When we found it narrated that Nero himself, with all his matchless audacity, was deterred from joining in those festivities from a consciousness of his own heinous and gigantic crimes, we should, without further knowledge, have marvelled at the moral authority which proved superior to the physical puissance of that imperious and lawless despot. According to Suetonius, his biographer, the emperor durst not attend the Eleusinian Mysteries, because, to the murder of his mother, he had recently added that of his aunt. When we learnt, moreover, that the Emperor Valentinian permitted the continuance of these festivities in consequence of the representation made by Prætextatus, the proconsul of Achaia, to the effect that the Grecians would be utterly dispirited by their abolition, and that this concession was made by Valentinian, at the very period when he was prohibiting elsewhere all kinds of nocturnal sacrifices, we should have been yet more inspired with curiosity as to the nature of these inscrutable rites, and have been still more filled with astonishment at the wonderful hold they had obtained over the popular affections. Other circumstances must have tended, in like manner, to increase our amazement at the complete and irresponsible sway exercised by the institution of Eleusinia—such circumstances as the penalties inflicted on those who, after initiation, arrested any debtor, tendered any petition, travelled to the sacred edifice in a chariot, seated themselves on the cover of a well, or devoured either mullets, bears or weazels, besides the summary vengeance wreaked upon whomsoever presented themselves without the necessary qualifications, or divulged the secrets of those occult and symbolic ceremonies—crimes which were expiated by death of the most sudden and ignominious description. Something more than the poetic enigmas of Virgil was necessary to explain the precise character of these mysteries, and to satisfy our inquisitiveness as to the particular spectacles revealed to the Athenians on such solemn and august occasions. This additional information, however, could only be accumulated piecemeal—being scattered over the whole surface of classic literature. Bit by bit, it might be culled from the Orations of Cicero, from the biographies of Plutarch, from the didactic pages of Aristotle, and from the commemorative chapters of Xenophon."

Some eminent historian has said that not a single tenet is found in the extensive circle of Grecian philosophy, which does not occur very fully developed in the sacred books of the Hindoo Brahmins. This being admitted, we shall discover, by studying the Vedas (a work of immense age) some of the most important doctrines taught in the Eleusinian Mysteries; the first of which is this, namely, that *an omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent Being pervades, controls, and directs all things*; in fact, the intelligent Causation of all motion, and of all the operations going on continually throughout the universe. The same Being seems to be alluded to by St. Paul in his discourse to the Athenians, where he says, "Whom ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you"!—There was then at Athens an altar on which was the inscription, "*To the unknown God*"! The learned Greeks as well as the Egyptian priests, the Persian Magi, the Gymorophists and Brahmins of India, could easily see *design* throughout the whole realm of Nature, which implied *intelligence* and *art*, necessarily belonging to a great First Cause, a creative Spirit. Secondly, the Vedas very clearly taught *the immortality of the soul, and the future state of rewards and punishments*. They also inculcated the doctrine that the spirits of the departed do sometimes revisit their friends here in the flesh, giving them advice and cheering them onwards in the paths of duty and rectitude. They likewise proved or attempted to prove that many individuals were blest with guardian angels, which warn them against threatening evils and encourage them to walk in the paths of virtue and piety.

Even in the classical authorities, the facts relating to Eleusis are frequently introduced as merely casual inuendes; and others have been incidentally recorded by such men as Demosthenes, and Philostratus, and Aelian of Prænests, and Pausanias the Ionic historian.

Collated expressly for the Bucks County Gazette.]

ANECDOTAL FRAGMENTS
—OR—
AMERICAN HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY,

LIII.

Wall Street Puns of 1840.

The following clippings from a New York magazine of October, 1840, is not only interesting for the ingenuity of its puns, but for the curious parallel it presents with events thirty-three years thereafter:

STATE OF THE MARKET, WALL STREET.—The Board of Brokers is shaved very thin; its condition now is nearly transparent. Our current notes are uncurrent, and now are oftener counted than discounted. Brokers are now breakers, and many a floating capital has been sunk in them. It was proposed at a meeting of merchants, a few days since, that a petition be presented to the Common Council to change the first letter of the name of the street from a W to an F.

Dealers in hardware say they never found things so hard as now; tin plates are flat, lead heavy, iron dull, spades not trumps. Brass is, however, in demand for politicians; brads are also in request, but holders cannot be got to fork them out. Nails wont go by pushing and have to be driven.

The dry goods merchants say that their cases are hard, and complain that the people prefer the bank rags to theirs.

In paints everything looks black, though many attempt to varnish the thing over.

Shippers of ashes have had to add sackcloth to them, as prospects are by no means pearly, and prices are going to pot.

Timber trade is pining, and holders have to rest upon their oars to stave off the pressure.

Holders of indigo look blue, but those deep read are not green enough to think that a symptom of dying.

Starch is stiffening and paper is stationary. In the meal market things are floury, but the millers say the high price of wheat goes against the grain, at which the bakers are also crusty.

The grocers have got along pretty gingerly, but some having tasted a spice of the times have become peppery.

LIV.

Origin of the Phrase "Acknowledging the Corn."

Hon. Andrew Stewart, when a member of Congress in 1870, made a speech in favor of protection, in which he related an incident which gave the origin of the well-known phrase "I acknowledge the corn."

In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject was before congress, and we were discussing it. I was trying to show to the farmers of the country that they were purchasing foreign agricultural productions in the form of goods, while they leave their own produce at home without a market. I said, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky sent their haystacks, cornfields and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said:

"Why that is absurd. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman to order. He is stating an absurdity. We never send haystacks or cornfields to New York or Philadelphia."

"Well," I said, "what do you send?"

"Why horses, mules, cattle and hogs."

"Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed a hundred dollars' worth of hay to a horse; you just animate and get upon the top of your haystack and ride it to market. [Laughter]. How is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry fifty dollars' worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market."

Then I came to the hog question. Said I: "Mr. Wickliffe, you send a hog worth thirty dollars to an Eastern market; how much corn does it take at thirty-three cents per bushel to fatten it?"

"Why, thirty bushels."

"Then you put thirty bushels of corn into the shape of a hog and make it walk off to an Eastern market."

Mr. Wickliffe jumped up and said: *Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn.*" [Laughter].

LV.

De Witt Clinton's Duel With John Swartwout.

If you wish to know what manner of *young* man De Witt Clinton was, you have only to read the official report of the duel which he fought in 1802 with John Swartwout, at Weehawken. Clinton was then opposing Aaron Burr, and Swartwout accused him of being actuated in his opposition only by personal and selfish motives.

"He is a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain," exclaimed the hot-headed Clinton.

A challenge followed and the duel was fought. I suppose that it was the most remarkable affair of the kind that occurred—out of Ireland. The first fire doing no harm to either of the antagonists, one of the seconds asked Swartwout:

"Are you satisfied, sir?"

"I am not," said he, with more bluntness than courtesy.

They fired a second time without effect

"Are you satisfied, sir?" asked the second.

"No!" thundered Swartwout.

The men fired a third time without effect, when the same gentleman politely asked Mr. Swartwout if he was satisfied.

"I am *not*," was the reply; "neither shall I be until that apology is made which I demanded. Until then, we must proceed."

Swartwout's second then presented a paper containing the apology demanded for Clinton's signature, saying:

"We cannot spend our time in conversation. This paper must be signed, or proceed."

"I will not sign any paper on the subject," said Clinton, with firmness and dignity. "I have no animosity against Mr. Swartwout. I will willingly shake hands, and agree to meet on the score of former friendship."

The fourth fire then took place, when Clinton's ball struck his obstinate antagonist in the left leg below the knee.

"Are you satisfied, sir?" the wounded man was again asked.

Standing firmly at his post, he answered:

"It is useless to repeat the question. My determination is fixed, and I beg we may proceed."

While the surgeon was extracting the ball from the opposite side of Swartwout's leg, Clinton again delared that he had no animosity against Swartwout, and that he was sorry for what had passed, and was willing to go forward shake hands, and bury the circumstance in oblivion. Swartwout, however, standing erect at his place, insisted upon the written apology. A fifth time they fired, and Clinton's ball struck his antagonist in the same leg, a little below the former wound.

"Are you satisfied, sir?" asked the second.

"I am not, sir!" replied Swartwout; "proceed."

Clinton then left his station, threw down his pistol, and declared that he would fight no more.

Whereupon Swartwout, turning to his second, asked what he should do, to which the second replied:

"There is nothing further left for you now, but to have your wounds dressed."

So the combat ended, and the two parties returned in their barges to the city.

Such was Clinton at thirty-three, when he had already been a member of the Legislature, and was about to enter the Senate of the United States. He was brave to rashness, and ambitious beyond measure; but he lived up to the standard of his day, and acquitted himself of every trust with honor and distinction.

LVI.

The Blue Laws of Virginia.

In 1610 attendance to church twice every Sunday was enjoined "upon pain, for the first fault, to lose their provision and allowance for the whole week following; for the second, to lose said allowance, and also to be whipped; for the third to suffer death." The law was subsequently modified as follows, the Governor published several edicts: "That every person should go to church Sundays and holidays, or lie neck and heels that night and be a slave to the colony the following week; for the second offence be should be a slave for a month; for the third, a year and a day."

1662—"Every person who refuses to have his child baptized by a lawful minister (of the Church of England) shall be amerced 2,000 lbs. of tobacco. The whole liturgy of the Church of England shall be thoroughly read in church or chapel every Sunday."

1663—"If any Quaker or separatists whatsoever in this colony assemble themselves together to the number of five or more, of the age of sixteen years or upwards, under the pretence of joining in a religious worship not authorized in England or this country, the parties so offending shall forfeit and pay for the first offence 200 lbs. of tobacco; for the second offence 500 lbs. of tobacco, and for the third offence shall be banished from the colony." Puritanical tolerance, indeed, Mr. Royalist!

They did not let people travel on Sundays in old Connecticut. They tell amusing stories about Selectmen stopping people on the highways there in ancient times. Well, they did nothing of the sort in Virginia! Of course not. Let us see:

1662—"Enacted, That the Lord's day be kept holy, and no journeys be made upon that day, unless upon necessity. And all persons inhabiting in the country, having no lawful excuse shall every Sunday resort to the parish church or chapel," &c.

"The court in every county shall cause to be set up near the court-house, a pillory, a pair of stocks, a whipping-post, and a ducking-stool, in such place as they think convenient: which not being set up within six months after the date of this act, the said court shall be fined five thousand pounds of tobacco." Funny, decidedly; but the funniest part of this is the ducking or cucking stool. This was a sort of a long beam or pole moving on a pivot at the middle and having a seat fastened at the further end, wherein a scolding woman being placed, was conveniently let down and ducked in a pond or stream of water. This was a favorite pastime of the royalists in early days. I have never discovered that the Puritans practiced it in New England. Not they. They were too straight-laced for any such amusements. And this method of punishing scolds was introduced into the city of New York by the royalist English—most ungallant fellows!—and not by the Dutch, and the practice prevailed there for a long period. They had a ducking stool which was caused to be erected in 1692. The ducking stool stood on the wharf in front of the old Stadt Huys or City Hall in Coenties slip in that city.

1679—"The first offence of hog stealing shall be punished according to the former law (to pay one thousand pounds of tobacco, and in case of inability, serve two years); upon a second conviction the offender shall stand two hours in the pillory and lose his ears; and for the third offence he shall be tried by the laws of England, as in case of felony."

Poor hog stealer! This was hard on him—a predicament truly laughable. So you see, Mr. Chivalry, what your ancestors did.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

M. Quad of the Detroit Free Press has hit upon a method of infusing domestic interest into the weather probabilities, which will commend itself to the admiration of the most indifferent. He says: There is a certain stiffness and formality about Old Probabilities' report which common people would like to see changed for something more frank and open-hearted. The whole thing could be made more cheerful reading, and more interesting to the young if some newspaper man had the weather to take care of. For instance, where the report now reads, "for the northwest, rising barometer, with cold northerly winds," a right-minded journalist would say: Folks in Wisconsin and Minnesota will get up and get, to-morrow; it will be cold enough to freeze the hair on a hitching-post. Just a year ago, to-morrow, the 'Dublin Boy' and the San 'Francisco Babe' had a set-to near New Orleans, and Dublin won; it is also the second anniversary of the Watertown Bank robbery, where the thieves carried off $200,000 and were allowed to keep $50,000 for their honesty in restoring the balance. Honesty is the best policy; look out for cold winds. An honest man's the noblest work of God, and a snow-storm is probable."

The present weather man says: "For Saturday, in the Gulf States, south and east winds, rising temperature, threatening weather and occasional rains." Now that should read: "Don't count on going to circuses and picnics. Saturday; the umbrella market will be firm and bouyant, and the mud knee deep. Better stay at home and sew carpet-rags and get the buttons on your husband's Sunday shirt. Occasional rains may be expected to-morrow, and the New York detectives will probably catch another Nathan murderer."

Where the weather man says: "For the South Atlantic States, increasing southeasterly winds, with cloudy weather, clearing away by Saturday night," it should read: "Splendid weather for going after persimmons down South: don't draw your shotgun toward you by the muzzle: weather a little cloudy, but dad's rich, and so who cares; good day for setting out grave-stones. Use Fargo's liver pills for sick headache; no respectable family should be without it. A year ago or thereabouts Senator Pomeroy gave Senator York $8,000, and never jump on to the front platform of a street car. Weather will clear up by Saturday night, and it will de a good night for going to the lodge. If your wife doesn't believe you went there, tell her to smell of your breath."

Then where Probabilities says: "For the Middle and Eastern States southwest winds, with partly cloudy weather," it ought to read: "Not a good day for taking photographs east of Michigan. Some clouds loafing around, and good weather for stealing overcoats. About time to get boots for your boys; leave the pegs in and the boys will prefer to go barefoot for awhile yet. Nothing like economy, and don't wear white pants when you go huckleberring. Good day for New England sewing women to make shirts at fifty cents per dozen. Southwest winds to be expected; don't fly your kites too high. About this time last year a New York County Treasurer acknowledged himself a defaulter to the amount of $60,000, but the tears of his aged father effected a compromise for $28,000, and the Treasurer commenced building a fine house. Don't lend money to strangers, and do unto others as you get a chance. May rain to-morrow night, and spelling schools and candy pulls are only a month distant. Be kind to your sister, and look out for a sharp frost."

On receipt of a new lot of smoked tongues, a facetious grocer announces on a placard at his door, "A fresh invoice of choice lickers."

Since newspapers have ceased to be useful in keeping the cold dews off of tender plants, the circulation of the Philadelphia papers has greatly fallen off.

An intelligent bolter in Burlington, Ia., in scratching the name of Mrs. Hagar, wrote upon the ballot, "Doant want no wummun in Mine."

From The Independent.

"BUSTED."

BY THE LATE FRED W. LORING.

We were sitting around the camp fire after an unusually severe march, and Mr. English, as usual, was expanding into flowery language, to the mingled disgust and admiration of his comrades. No point of difference, however, had as yet arisen, and I began to wonder whether the fatigue of the day would prevent the evening's discussion. Mr. English, however, solved my doubt and precipitated argument by a remark about "that faithful but eccentric animal, the mule." This raised a chorus of remonstrances from the packers, who had been sorely tempted that day by mule eccentricities.

"Well," said Mr. English, "I stick to my point. The mule is faithful. If you treat him well he will treat you well. And as for knowingness, why he has got more knowingness than many in this here crowd."

"Yes, he has knowingness," said John Courtis, the chief packer; "but he has got ugliness, too, hain't he, English? Just answer that, English."

"I will answer it," said Mr. English. "Didn't you never know men that had ugliness?"

"But a mule ain't a man," said John Courtis. "And rules which apples to one disregards the other. A mule ain't a man and ain't of as much use as a man."

"Ain't he," said Mr. English. "Supposing you was starving, which had you rather eat, a mule or a man?"

"Why, a mule," reluctantly admitted John Courtis.

"Then don't tell me," said Mr. English, decisively, "that a mule ain't of no more use than a man."

This piece of logic being apparently unanswerable, a brief silence ensued, after which Mr. English continued:

"But the mule, as I before remarked, is truly faithful. I knowed a mule once that belonged to Joe Childers. You remember Joe Childers, that come up here from Tucson, Manwel?"

Manuel, a stout, swarthy Mexican, admitted that he did remember Joe Childers.

"Well," said Mr. English, "Joe Childers was murdered over by the sink of the Armagosa, and if it hadn't been for the fidelity of his mule the murderers wouldn't never been known. When first I knew Joe Childers he was up in Toulomne neighborhood, nigh onto fifteen years ago. He was mighty thick with two Mexicans—Manwel and Warn was their names. Warn never amounted to much, but Manwel was the leader of the two and he was a low feller. He kept a bar there for us boys and one night he was a sitting there when up came a fellow on horseback, leading a bronco mule.

"'Which one of you gentlemen is Joe Childers?' he asked.

"'That's me,' said Joe, rather surprised.

"'I have brought you a letter from your late partner, Tom Eagan,' says this fellow, 'who, being low spirited through recent bad luck, jest shot himself.'

"Well, this news ketched Joe mighty sudden, for he was a very affectionate man and set a great deal by his partners. But pretty soon after the messenger had rode away he read his partner's last letter to us fellows. It went like this:

"'DEAR JOE:—I am busted. This mule is all that I've got left, and I send him to you with the affectionate regards of your friend and faithful partner, TOM EGAN.'

"And there stood the mule. It was one of them little, worthless looking runts that are so tough that nothing can't wear them out. It looked so ridiculous, as it stood there, that us fellows broke out into a laugh.

"'Just let up on that,' said Joe. 'This animal was the last gift of my late partner, and I'm bound to have it respected.'

"'What'll you call it, Joe?' says one.

"Well, that set the boys talking. Some was for General Scott and some for Jenny Lind, and one fool suggested Columbia, which wa'n't at all appropriate; but Joe cut them all short.

"'Gentlemen,' says he, 'this bronco is mine, and I expect to have the naming of it. This the condition of my late partner at the time of his death. And now let's go into Manwel's and drink Busted's health.'

"Well, sir, it was just astonishing to see how attached he grew to that bronco. He never spoke cross to him, and never seemed to get mad; and that mule, though he had some odd ways about him, set a great deal by Joe. But the others didn't like him much, and Manwel especially was very down on him. And I suppose Busted was the cause of the trouble between him and Joe, if the truth was only known, for one day Manwel was feeling pretty ugly about something and Busted was standing there in front of his store, and he began to swear at him in Spanish. But though it was in Spanish it made Joe allfired mad.

"'Just look here, Manwel,' said he, 'none of your swearing at Busted. I won't have it.'

"Well, Manwel got his back up at that and drew a knife on Joe; but Joe was too quick for him and he did just give him the most well-heeled old thrashing that you ever see. After this Manwel was mighty pleasant, but I distrusted him. Them Mexicans, with all their carajoing and carambering, are nothing to be frightened of if you meet them boldly; but they are treacherous as can be, and if they can hurt you on the sly they will. Well, Joe and I, we determined to go out over the Amargosa way prospecting. It was a wild goose chase any way, and we knew it, but still we went. How we suffered! We got into a canon and came to a place where there was first a steep wall of rock twenty feet high. We slid our animals down. I had a horse and Joe had 'Busted' and there we was. We went along a little further and came to another precipice two hundred feet high. Well, of course, we couldn't do nothing with that, and so we just put back and climbed up again. It took us a day to get over the mountain and then we came down into another canon. Sand and shale on every side. Our canteens had given out and we had no water. Two hours after, while we were next to dying with thirst, our tongues swollen so that we could hardly speak, my horse gave out and there we were. Night was coming on and we were just played out.

"'English,' says Joe, 'we must take a rest. You and I can sleep an hour, and then perhaps we can get a little further. Busted will hold out for something yet.'

"And Busted did. You could see he was wanting water dreadful; but he didn't seem wore out none, and just kept pegging slowly and slowly along, in a way that was just ridiculous and nothing else. Well, we tied him to a tree and then Joe and I slept. In a little while after I shut my eyes, as it seemed to me, though it must have been all of two hours, I woke up, with somebody shaking me like mad. It was Joe. 'Look here,' said he, 'English, we're lost. Busted has bit his rope in two and gone off, and here we are.' Well, I started up. It was just as he said. We couldn't say nothing, it seemed so useless. We knowed we couldn't have went back again, and yet we knowed we'd got to. 'If you must you'd better,' has always been my favorite motto. But there we was, fifty miles from water, and that water was alkali, and about as bad as none at all. And for two days we'd been dry. Well, we felt we'd never see Busted again and we just waited for the moon to rise and light us out. *Ef* it had been moonlight and *ef* we hadn't waited, we'd have died sure. But it's being a little cloudy saved us; for, as we were sitting there we heard steps, and there was Busted. He came up to us and sniffed. Of course we was mighty glad and mighty relieved to see him; but we was puzzled by his unaccountable behavior. He kept kind of bucking around unto us and braying, and at last we see the reason. He kept trying to brush against, and finally that canteen that hung on his saddle bit Joe's hand. 'English!' just yelled Joe, in his hoarse and husky voice, 'that canteen's wet!' And sure enough it was. That mule had smelt water and had come back afterward, and though it couldn't fill the canteen, it had stooped down and got its outside wet. We saw it all in a minute. 'Well, lead us out, good Busted, dear Busted,' said Joe, patting his neck and half hysterical. And that mule just went for water straight, and we followed, you bet, sir. And he led us straight on to a spring with willows and canebrake growing around us, and a nice bunch of grass just a little way off. Oh! it was lovely. We stayed there till the next day and just swilled water, and then we started back, Joe and I both riding Busted.

"Well, we kept pretty quiet for some time. But Joe, he kept hearing people talk of Dryfogel's discovering gold over there, you know. How Dryfogel went out and found gold and left his private mark there, and then came back, and when he went out again couldn't find his mark nor nothing. Well, Joe he didn't know Dryfogel, but he kept hearing and hearing about it, till he grew kind of crazy about it, and nothing would satisfy him but he must start out again. Well, I'd had enough of the Armagosa country and the Death valley, and I didn't believe in the Dryfogel story. But Joe and me were sitting in Manwel's store. 'Well,' says Joe, 'if nobody'll go with me, I'll go alone. Just give me Busted and I'll travel through this country from one end to the other. And I tell you what, I'm going over there to settle, bag and baggage. I've got five hundred dollars in gold, that I'll put in my belt, and I'll start alone, if it's necessary.'

"'I'll go with you,' said Manwel, suddenly.

"Well, Joe was in for it, and he'd have gone with anybody rather than not have gone, and it ended in his starting as he said. Well, as might have been expected, he never came back. But Manwel did. In less than a fortnight he was back again, with his hair all right; but said he'd lost his hat. He couldn't stand the desert, he said, but he'd left Joe well and hearty and on the way across the Death valley. The story seemed reasonable enough and we didn't think nothing strange about it, except that Joe didn't write no message to me. It might have been all of two months after this, when Captain Herring came through with a pack train. And a precious bung-eyed old rascal he is, you know! Well, we filed along with his train and he stopped to take dinner with us, and, as he tied up his train, who should I see but Busted. At first I couldn't believe it, for I know that Joe never would have parted with him, but he brayed and recognized me when I came up. I didn't say nothing to no one, but I drew Captain Herring outside. 'Cap.,' says I, 'do you mind putting that mule into my shed and jest keeping quiet about it?' Well, Cap. he was a little surprised, but he said yes. 'Now, Cap.,' said I, 'that mule belonged to Joe Childers, I am quite sure. Tell us where you found him.' And then Cap. said it was over in the Death valley region. 'And what is curious,' said the Captain, 'he had an old felt hat in his mouth and a flesh wound in one of his buttocks, but no saddle, nor nothing.' 'Can you show me that hat,' says I. 'No,' says the Captain, 'for I threw it away; but it was for all the world just like the one you're wearing.' 'Well,' says I, 'Joe never wore a hat like that. Look here, Cap., you're going on a trip up north and will pass through here in a few days again. Just leave that there mule with me and let me investigate the thing.' So the Captain agreed and let me keep Busted. No one had recognized him under his *apparejo* and I and my partner kept quiet about our having him in the shed. But that evening we went into Manwel's store. 'By the way,' said I, quite careless and indifferent like, 'there was a mule mighty like Joe Childers' Busted in Captain Herring's train to today.' Manwel started. 'Did it have a wound or scar on it's hip?' says he. 'Why no,' says I. 'Neither did Busted.' And then I see he looked confused, but I kept quiet and said no more that night. But I talked it over with my partner that night and we reflected a great deal about the circumstance of having a hat in his mouth when Capt. Herring found him. Finally we decided to let Busted loose and give him my hat and see what he'd do. We held the hat before him next morning. He smelt of it and smelt of it; and finally all of a sudden grabbed it in his mouth and started out. We followed. He went straight down by Manwel's store. Manwel was out in front talking to some one. That mule just stepped up and dropped the hat neat and square on his head. 'What's all this?' says Manwel, trying to look unconcerned. 'I'll just tell you what it is,' says I. 'I suspect that Joe Childers has been murdered, and I suspect that you done it.' 'Well,' says Manwel, 'it's a lie. You always hated me, English, but to accuse me of murdering a man when you don't know he's dead, just a little lays over anything I ever heard on.' Well, it was mighty fortunate for us that Judge Perry happened to be in the crowd. He'd ridden over that morning before to look at some mines and hearing the noise he come up. 'Gentlemen,' said he, in his lawyerish sort of way, 'let us know the point at issue.' Well, I told the whole story, and he listened very grave. 'Gentlemen,' said he, let us do the thing calm and proper. Assuming that the late Mr. Childers is dead, was there any property which might offer an inducement to cupidity about him? In other words, what did he have worth stealing?' 'Five hundred dollars in gold,' says I, 'in a belt.' 'The gold,' says this is the property of the late Mr. Childers, but the belt may be about and I would recommend a search for it. Stop, gentlemen! let us do this thing calm and deliberate. I would appoint Messrs. Tom Shaw and Alfred Kelley a committee of two to investigate and search for this belt in Manwel's house.'

"Well, sir, they went in. Manwel looked fierce enough at us. We waited, just holding our breath, and in about fifteen minutes out they come—and they had found it! Oh! the yell that went up! It seemed just to bust out of itself and split things. 'Stop, gentlemen,' says the judge, still cool and dignified, 'the law gives every criminal the benefit of a doubt. Prisoner, do you confess your guilt after this strong circumstancial evidence?' 'No,' snarled Manwel, 'that proves nothing.' 'Then, fellow citizens,' says the judge, seeming to grow taller and stronger every minute as he spoke, 'let us trust to this poor dumb beast. He has shown singular sagacity thus far and he can help us still. Three of you boys pack up, take Manwel with you and let the mule go. He'll lead us to where poor Joe Childers lays or I don't know nothing of mules nor law neither. Pan out, boys, for I'm bound to see the thing through.' Manwel commenced to tremble. The judge was watching him like a lion. I knowed he couldn't stand it long and wondered that he held out so long as he did. Kelley and me and the judge packed up and we started. Then Manwel caved in. He told how he had laid for Joe early and late, how he hated him and how he killed him. It was in the canon which Joe and I had tried to pass. Busted was feeding loose, Joe was asleep and this mean coward stabbed him then and there. Then the mule snatched his hat and got. He fired after him and hit him in the hip. He saddled and galloped full split. It wasn't no use. Whether it was knowingness or ugliness that helped him, that mule hid and he couldn't find him. Well, we finished, and the judge was pale as death.

"'Prisoner,' says he, 'in all my years on the coast I have never known or heard of a more sneekin' murder. Is it the pleasure of this community that sentence should be passed upon him here and now?'

"'Yes!' we yelled; but our voices didn't seem human. We was just wild for blood.

"'Then,' said the judge, 'take him to the canon where the remains of his victim is reposing and there let him be hung; or, if no trees can be found, shoot the cuss.'

"'Never!' yelled Manwel. 'Not there! Oh! my God, there!' He slipped quick as lightning out of the hold of the men who was standing by him. We see his knife flash in the air. He ran to the mule, cursing terrible, and stabbed it three times. He was like a maniac, and so was all of us for that matter. What more he'd have done I don't know. I've always thought he meant to kill himself, but he didn't have time to, for with his last stab at Busted up went Alf Kelley's revolver and he fell dead. We buried him and we ordered Warn out of that settlement. I have been at many trials in my day, but never to one more impressive than that one was. Sometimes I dream of it even now. The dramatis personæ of that affair are scattered now. Kelly is a leading railroad man in 'Frisco; the judge went to Congress and now has got an Indian agency, which they say is a pretty fat thing, and I made my pile and lost it and am down to a packer, with them over my head who once I wouldn't have looked at."

"And what became of the mule?" asked John Courtis.

"Oh, Busted had wounds enough from that thief Manwel to kill fifty mules," replied Mr. English. "We buried him in style though. We had a regular high-toned old funeral over him. Smarty Jones, him as was shot in White Pine but years ago by the vigilants, was mighty good at improvising them things; and as long as us fellows couldn't bury poor Joe, we was bound to make it up on Busted. And now, I'd like to know if that mule wasn't faithful what you'd call faithful?"

And Mr. English poked the fire, which sent up a ruddy gleam and lit the group around it with a fitful flickering light. His answer was heard. His point was evidently gained, as the only sound in the camp was overheard in the low, half-mournful murmur of the breeze, which seemed to wail sadly through the rocky canon.

INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.—We have found more advantage, entertainment, and instruction, by looking over the edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, than we thought it possible to derive from any *one* book. We think it surpasses in completeness any book ever yet published, and we feel proud that it is American.—*Price Current.*—

When a young lady gives herself away, does she lose her self-possession?

From the Georgetown (Col.) Miner.

HOW THEY "FOOLED" A STRANGER.

A stranger from the mountain came slowly riding down,
And stopped to get his dinner in Montezuma town,
And his rough-haired, raw-boned, played-out, tired and hungry looking steed,
He sent out to the stable to recuperate with feed.

It wasn't such a fancy horse—his joints were very large,
And his legs hung out each side of him like oars upon a barge,
And the stranger who came riding that nag to Montezume,
Had no exalted opinion of his qualities, I presume.

But when they went to chaffing him those sports across the Range—
That he should get his dander up, is nothing very strange;
And when they talked of betting that they had a colt "right thar"
That could beat his horse, he bridled up, with "Gentlemen, I swar:

"Altho' I don't much keer to run, I never lets' banter
Bluff me while I have horseflesh that can walk, or trot, or canter;
So, if you've got a runnin' hoss, or a dozen, trot 'em in,
And I'll try to make it lively, even if nary red I win."

Then like wildfire spread the rumor, throughout that mining town,
That they'd caught a "greeny" napping, and would do him up so brown,
That would make his head swim, may be, for they entertained no doubt
Of their open-and-shut ability to clean that stranger out.

From fifty dollar greenbacks down to Montezuma scrip
They staked their money lively, with a reckless "let 'er rip,"
And they gathered up their bronchos and every nag they had,
For they wanted to wax that stranger and his horse almighty bad.

Then straightway that stranger started with those citizens en masse,
To find a level spot of ground all covered o'er with grass;
"For," said he, "I reckon we mout as well just let the critters go,
Thout waiting any longer, for it muchly looks like snow."

The rivals in that scrub lit up; the stranger got the lead;
And that "ornery" horse developed extraordinary speed,
He got away right easy with those Montezuma nags,
And that stranger smiled serenely as he pocketed their rags.

From the Overland Monthly.

THE TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

Few people would venture to dispute the beauty of Kandy at any time; but, glowing with the brilliant sunset lights, it must win all hearts not only utterly callous to beauty. At present, it may be described as a congregation of handsome objects rather than as a city. In the centre is a large artificial lake—one of the famous tanks or reservoirs constructed at various parts of the island, about two thousand years ago, to irrigate the land, forming the glory of king and kingdom. Reflected in its waters stands the Buddhist temple, with numberless colonnades and towers, under which reposes the great *Dalada*, the Tooth of Buddha; enshrined in temples, and alters, and *reliquaires*, of marble, ivory, ebony, silver, and gold; set with precious stones—sapphires, pearls, rubies, topazes—for which the island is renowned. Around the reservoir is a raised wall and promenade, shadowed by tamarind-trees, and the male cotton with its cherry-lipped flowers, which falling carpet the earth in a zone of pinky leaflets. Below is a carriage-drive around the lake, four miles in circumference. On the opposite side is the modern hotel, with its wide verandah covered with creepers of every hue, and tempting long chairs. A little farther on is an Old Dutch church, which in its ugly simplicity is a good foil to the graceful and elaborate pagoda opposite; it seems to be sneering in a quiet and phlegmatic way at all the vaingloriors display of form and color which transfuse oriental scenery. A long, narrow, picturesque Chinese street forms the business portion of the town, and all around upon the green hills are the planters' bungalows, climbing higher and higher up the mountains, peeping out from some exhales a perfume which hangs as a canopy over the whole country, and whose scarlet berries, when the coffee is ripe, gladden the dark green of the landscape.

To return to the temple, now the resting-place of the ivory trifle whose history I am attempting to write. It is the centre or nucleus of a vast establishment of Buddhist priests, who lift their voices in praise, morning, noon, and night, with an accompaniment of drums, tom-toms, and gongs. There is also a large stable of elephants and horses, and serving-men, to officiate upon grand occasions, when the tooth goes abroad and is exhibited to the faithful. This, however, it very rarely does, for its guardians understand thoroughly that too much familiarity breeds contempt, and fifty years sometimes elapse between its appearances in public.

King Kilti Sri had been the last monarch to worship it in company with his subjects, so that very few persons in the island had actually seen it, though they earnestly believed in the potency of the relic, and that the sight alone would confer prosperity upon the beholder. Great preparations were, therefore, made in the city Kandy: triumphal arches erected, and whole trees transplanted to form bowers, altars, and avenues for the procession to pass in or pass through. Every creature—man, woman, or child—that could use its own feet, came from all part of the island to witness the exposition and partake in the consequent benefits, even as Italian peasantry assemble at Easter in the vast amphitheatre of St. Peter's, to catch the small slips of paper which the Pope trusts to the wind as his messenger to convey pardon for sins and immunity from punishment. But the Cingalese consider that one divine benefit is enough for one life, therefore this festival is not often repeated.

THE HUMORS OF MOVING.

The first Sunday in the new house is a notable day. There is an entire absence of old land marks, and a strange, weird newness on everything, and you can't find your shaving soap. You start for a scuttle of coal, but you don't see the scuttle. It is in the bottom of a barrel in the garret. You take the dripping pan. When you change your shirt you look for it first. It is in one of the bureau drawers, which are piled one upon another in the parlor, and you find you have got to lift a half ton of carpets and feathers beds before you can get down to the drawers. After you have lifted them down and searched them through, it is remembered by your wife that the desired garment is in one of the barrels—the one in the shed, she thinks, although it may be the one in the garret, and yet it would be just like the stupid carmen to have carried that barrel down in the cellar. A bedquilt comes out first, then a plotin, next a piece of cold ham, neatly done up in your vest and packed away in the missing scuttle. Below is an assortment of iron ware and a length of stovepipe, a half loaf of bread, a couple of towels, and a rolling pin. You begin to expect you will eventually come upon a coal mine, and perhaps some dead friend. Then you go down in that barrel again, and come up with a pleasing assortment of stockings and half-emptied medicine bottles. The way you come up this time leads you to consider the barrel itself. It has caught in the back of your vest, and made the cloth let go; it took off one-half of one sleeve, and created a sensation on the back of your hand as if a bonfire had raged there. It is quite evident that the cooper who built that barrel was called away before he commenced to clinch the nails. You voluntarily grasp the rolling-pin and look around as if you half expected to see him. Then you call the girl to repack the barrel, and start up stairs to look after something that is easier to find, but finally change your mind, and pass the balance of the day in digging carpet tacks and worthless wood from the palms of your feet, and concocting lies about the wealth of your uncle; and the moon looks through the window at night, and touches up with a glow of burnished silver several lengths of stovepipe, a half dozen odd chairs, a sheet of dingy zinc, and a barrel with bed quilts foaming over the top.—*Danbury News.*

This is the way the Brooklyn *Argus* sums up the present excited condition of the country:

"Ring out, wild bells! The time is past
For eating humble pie;
Ring out, wild bells! The die is cast;
Our Fish is going to fry."

Bitter to Babbage, the Dubuque defaulting bank cashier, in his involuntary exile from this his native land, with about $207,000 of the bank's funds in his pocket, oh, how bitter must be the reflection that, with all his opportunities, he left over $200,000 to be stolen by the President of that bank.—*Detroit Post.*

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—*Cor. Radcliffe & Walnut Streets.*

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, November 27, 1873.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution will be submitted to the people of Pennsylvania on the 16th of December next for its adoption or rejection. The framers have seen fit to present it as a whole, the convention deciding that the separate submission of any of the articles would be a mutilation of the whole instrument. Whether this decision was a wise one on their part remains to be seen, and the result of the election can only determine that point.

In to-day's paper we print the address of the Executive Committee of the Convention as a statement of the work accomplished by that body, and also several communications from other parties, which will give our readers a fair idea of the important sections that differ from the one now in force.

The opening section varies the language of the Declaration of Independence by saying that "all men are born equally free and independent," instead of "free and equal." Section 3 declares that "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and all compulsory attendance or support of any ministry is prohibited, and that "no preference shall ever be given to any religious establishments or modes of worship." Atheists and Universalists, however, seem to be excluded from office by the provisions of the fourth section, which says: "No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this Commonwealth."

By the sixteenth section imprisonment for debt is restricted rather than prohibited. It declares that the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Money raised for educational purposes by taxation must not be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school. Women twenty-one years old and upward are to be eligible to any office of control or management under the State school laws. Railroad and canal corporations and their lessees are forbidden to consolidate their property with that of any other road, or to engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over their road, or directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carriers. Railroad companies are prohibited, also, from granting free passes at a discount, to any person who is not an officer or employee of the road. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than 400 square miles, nor less than 20,000 inhabitants, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat proposed to be divided. The office of Lieutenant-Governor is created, and an incumbent is to be chosen at the general election in 1874. Most of the remaining provisions are to go into effect on the 1st day of January next, should this Constitution be ratified by the people.

As but a short time remains for the discussion of the merits of the new Constitution, and it is essential that voters should be thoroughly conversant with its provisions and the effect it will produce upon the government and welfare of the Commonwealth, we invite communications for publication that will give the people the desired information.

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chusetts concerning the silly act the Legislature censuring Senator Sumner, is furnished by *The Worcester Spy.* Commenting upon the unanimous expressions of the newly-elected members from the western part of the State in favor of rescinding the disgraceful resolution, it says: "These legislators-elect speak in no doubtful words, but drive hard at the mark, and, if the censuring Legislature were a fit subject for action, it would fare worse than Sumner did at their hands. More deservedly, however, for they disgraced the State, not the Senator, and they are practically censured in the rescinding of the resolution. We hope no Worcester men will vote that the present record stands. For our own credit we want a unanimous vote to expunge that resolution of censure."

A Washington correspondent says: "It is understood that the Department, after fuller examination of the facts, is no more disposed than at first to concede the legality of the seizure of the Virginius. The position assumed is, as far as can be learned, that Spain has no right to search or capture an American vessel on the high seas, no matter what her supposed mission may be, or what may be the character of her passengers and cargo. The Virginius, it is maintained, could not possibly be violating Spanish law when outside the jurisdiction of Spain. If she were bent upon a hostile errand against the Spanish government, as long as she remained upon the high seas she was amenable only to the laws of the United States, which she was unquestionably violating."

Serrano's accession to power might be the end of the Spanish republic. Such is the general belief. American sympathy with the democratic effort on the peninsula has been strong since the fall of Amadeus, and, as a result, our government has admitted a sentimentalism in dealing with Spain on the Virginius question. If a military dictator, like Serrano, should succeed Castelar in the Spanish government, we should have all trouble about injuring a republic in pressing our claims off our conscience—where it now weighs most heavily.

A Washington dispatch says there is abundant evidence there of an intention on the part of persons variously interested, to drive the country into a war with Spain. The means industriously used to this end are to fill the country with sensational views, deliberately manufactured, for the purpose of exciting the people, and depending on the reflex influence of this excitement on the administration to finally secure a declaration of war.

The German meeting in sympathy with Cuba, held in New York on Friday night, adopted resolutions asking the Government to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, "and as soon as possible acknowledge Cuba as a free republic;" also requesting the Government to demand and enforce satisfaction for the insult to the American flag and cruelties committed by the Spanish volunteers. These resolutions will be presented to Congress at the opening of the session.

The U. S. Cartridge Company, at Boston will this week begin to run their works day and night, employing two sets of men for the purpose. Besides orders for several millions of cartridges from the War and Navy Departments, they have large orders for "commercial work."

It is said that the detectives have gained reliable information relative to a movement to throw a large quantity of forged United States bonds on the market, and that important arrests may soon be made.

The Secretary of the Treasury has abandoned the five dollar resumption scheme. Nearly $7,000 was paid out on specie since the 21st of October until the present time.

It is reported that Mynerburgh, Prall & Co., silk manufacturers, Paterson, N. J., have failed, with $100,000 liabilities, and $20,900 assets.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Suggestions of a Citizen.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—As we are soon to be called upon to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the proposed Constitution of the State, it is important that its provisions should be thoroughly understood by all the citizens. It is probable, if adopted, that it will be the fundamental law of the State for at least half a century. Hence, it is the duty of every one voting upon it to first make himself familiar with all its parts. There has already developed a wide difference of opinion as to its merits, and in order to assist those less accustomed to the consideration of such subjects in arriving at a correct understanding of it, it would be well for those having decided views for or against it or any of its parts, to set them before the community through the columns of the GAZETTE with such explanations as they may have to offer. Such a comparison of views would lead to the polling of a much more intelligent vote upon the most important question that has been submitted to the citizens of the State within the lives of many of its present voters.

CITIZEN.

What a Farmer Thinks of it.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—"All men are born equally free and independent, &c." This does not say we are born free, &c., but only *equally free*, &c. We are forced into the world without our consent and go out the same way, and from birth to the grave we are controlled by the circumstances by which we are surrounded. How can we call this free or freedom? The declaration of Independence of the United States Preamble says, "All men are created equal, &c."

Section 2.—"All power is inherent in the people, &c." This may be true, but no one can close his eyes to the fact, as far as concerns our "Keystone State," that the corporations created by our Legislature and the people in their interest, control and possess the power.

Section 3.—"All men have a natural and indefeasable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, &c."

Section 4.—"No person who acknowleges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, *shall* on account of his (these) religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Commonwealth." "The being of a God" must be a *personal God* in the image of man; "future state of rewards," an eternity of singing praises. &c.—and punishments, an eternity in hell, of fire and brimstone, never ending, no cessation; eternity is theologically stated as regards duration, that if each grain of sand on the seashore computed at one thousand years each, would be nothing to eternity.

If a man acknowledges (believes) as above stated in Section 4, it is a qualification, but if not, he may, can be and would be debarred, although he may claim his "indefeasable right," as in Section 3. The Quakers or Friends, Universalists, Unitarians, Spiritualists, and all liberal thinkers, no matter if their moral character may be above reproach, could be, and perhaps would be excluded (should the test be applied), from the jury and witness box, or any public position in the Commonwealth. In our United States Constitution there is no qualification necessary on the subject of belief or disbelief; but should the various States adopt this measure, it will, without due diligence of the people, soon be nationalized; true, we have the ground work laid, by the motto on some of our national coins, "In God we trust," which we now seldom see, and perhaps we ought to have this motto on our fractional paper currency as well as on the greenbacks to remind us of our religious duty.

ARTICLE IX.

Taxation and Finance.—Section 1, "Authorizes some species of property exempt from taxation." No property of any kind whatever ought or should be exempt from taxation for successful practices in application for exemption.

Section 4.—"No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual *deficiencies* of revenue, &c., &c., and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue, shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars." Does this "at any one time" mean every week, month, or session, if deficiencies occur more frequently?

Section 5.—"All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by or on behalf of the State, shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used—repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debts, &c."

By this we can raise a mountain of debt and taxation will soon follow. Suppose the money or monies *shall not* be used for the purpose specified and no other, what is the penalty and who will interfere or prosecute.

Sections 6 and 7.—Good.

Section 8.—Authorizes any county, city borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district to create debts.

We boast of the indefeasable and inalienable rights of man, and if our legislators should only be be chosen to make, alter or amend laws by their limited authority, it would be well. But the power exercised of fastening public debts for unborn and unrepresented millions of people to pay, will most certainly destroy their "indefeasable and inalienable rights." Strange will it be if the dear people, burthened with taxation, will not some day examine their situation and apply a remedy.

There is no limit to State indebtedness; city indebtedness, if not up to seven per cent. of valuation, can be increased to that amount, if now a debt exists a yearly increase of two per cent. of valuation; counties, boroughs, school districts, townships, other municipalities or corporations, can incur debts respectively up to seven per cent. of valuation—then "three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation"—how often "at any one time" is not specified. Taxes on corporations or corporate property is not limited. Besides a large amount of State indebtedness may be made on the plea of "expediency or public necessity." The chief object in the new Constitution seems rather to increase State and other indebtedness than means adopted to free the people from debt and taxation. In addition, the dear people (the producers) have to support all the railroad and other corporations.

If our legislators would listen to "the still small voice," there would be no necessity for revolution or insurrection, and therefore there would be no need of creating public debts for the suppression of either.

The cheapest and most economical way for the benefit of the large portion of the "dear people," is direct taxation for every purpose whatever.

As an illustration—The State did create a public debt to "develop our resources" of forty-three million dollars; for a very large portion realized, perhaps, not more than 75 to 80 cents on the dollar, the "dear people" have paid say eighty millions in interest; the debt now is about thirty millions; the portion of public works which cost near thirty millions, was disposed of to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for about nine millions of the company's bonds; the interest and principal, when paid, will be collected by and through their franchise,—therefore the clear and plain result is that the railroad company gets the public works for nothing.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1.—Education. Education is desirable. We see in all nature that what we call the lower order of nature all teach their young without any aid from any source. Man ought to have ample means for his industry, to take care of his children's education, &c., rather than Government interference. If the State or Nation undertakes the supervision of the education, why not furnish them with the first necessity—food, clothing and social comforts. Altho' education is desirable and proper, the parents first duty should be for the comfort and welfare of his family, and not dependant upon a State, Nation, or their authorized agents, who, if they satisfy the Superintendent's without any parental feeling, that appears fully sufficient.

Were the Kelley's, Colfax's, Chandler's, Butler's, Tweed's and scores of others, and the army of defaulters of the educated class?

Our State and other State systems of education will eventually be nationalized, and then we shall have an educational despotism, which would and will be combined with an Evangelical Alliance of a nationalized religion.

ARTICLE XVI.

Section 7.—"No corporation shall issue * * * stock or bonds, &c." How are the "dear people" to know what a close corporation does? How can the "watering of stock or bonds" be prevented when there has been hundreds of millions of wealth made by this process and held as wealth and operates as a tax.

ARTICLE XVII.

Railroads and Canals. It seems to be a perfect farce to control them. If any individual is wronged in any moderate amount, what chance has he for redress, even at law, when the corporations control our Government and their influence is felt in other places?

Perhaps the dignified members, or a majority, may have arrived at the conclusion, as did Sir Edmund Burke, after he had left the ranks of the people, "That taxes were the dues of Heaven, sucked up by the genius of Government, and showered down upon the people in fructifying showers."

A proposition was made to submit this Constitution for ratification by the people in sections. This should have been adopted. The enemies of the people, the tax producers, acted and thought you shall swallow the whole or reject it.

There are some good points, but the bad overwhelm the good, so that I shall vote against it and say "Good Lord deliver us."

The infamous registry law of the city of Philadelphia was made by law, and being so made can be repealed.

It has been assumed and acted upon that a *charter* by the State to corporations is a CONTRACT, and a contract must be fulfilled, no matter what corrupt means were used in obtaining it.

A FARMER.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

LETTER FROM READING.

READING, PA., Nov. 24, 1873.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Thinking a letter from this city might prove interesting to the readers of your valuable paper, I will endeavor to give you a brief description of the city and its manufactures.

The city of Reading is situated on the Schuylkill river, 52 miles from Philadelphia, and is one of the handsomest of the inland cities of this State, and has a population of about 43,000 inhabitants. The business men, in general, are thorough-going and energetic, and are employing all the means at their command to make Reading a first-class city. The four railroads centering here afford an excellent outlet for the large amount of iron and other manufactured goods to the cities of Philadelphia and New York. In the rear of the city is a range of hills from which a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding country can be obtained.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes directly through the centre of the city, on grade with several of the principal streets, and is very dangerous for persons having business up town. There has been some talk of bridging the railroad crossing at Penn street, which is the principal business street running at right angles with the railroad, but as yet nothing definite has been done to remedy this dangerous crossing.

The city has improved greatly within the last few years: old landmarks have disappeared, and in their place large and handsome buildings have been erected. During the year there has been from five to six hundred buildings erected in this city, some of which are very handsome French residences, prominent among which are the mansions of Mr. Sternberg, which is nearly completed and is finished throughout in walnut and ash, and of Mr. McHose and Mr. Guicon, both of which are very handsome buildings and will not be fully completed until next Spring. The Master carpenters have their hands full of work during this winter; in addition to the three large market houses which are located on Penn street, two others are being built, which will give this city five first-class market houses.

The Berks County Railroad, between this city and Birdsboro', will soon be completed; the three bridges crossing the river below this city are finished and are good and substantial structures; the road north of Reading is being pushed rapidly forward, and the rails are laid some two miles above the city.

The manufactories of this city consist of four iron furnaces, six rolling mills, three steam forges, one nail mill, one pipe mill, three hardware works, two fire brick works, one terra cotta works, one burr factory, two grist mills, one cotton mill, one woolen mill, one spice mill, fourteen wool hat factories, three boiler shops, eight foundries and machine shops, six saw mills, and six breweries; the machine shops, foundries, and locomotive works of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company cover a space of two squares in length by half a square in width; their car and repair shops in the northern part of the city cover about the same amount of ground; their rolling mill is also a very extensive one, and is situated in the extreme northern part of the city. The P. & R. Railroad Company has reduced the time of their men to eight hours per day, so as to enable the company to keep the whole force employed during the entire winter. The Reading Cotton Mill and Keystone Forge resumed operations on last Thursday; all the iron works are running on full time at present, and there have been but very few men discharged in this branch of business. There are seventeen public schools and thirty-four churches in this city, and the educational and religious advantages will compare very favorably with those of any other city of the same extent and population in this or any other State. The are also ten first-class hotels which furnish good accommodations to the traveling public at a reasonable expense. About three weeks ago the wool hat manufacturers, 14 in number, suspended and threw out of employment about five hundred men and girls.

After two years wrangling between the City Councils and the Water Committee, the latter have gone to work in earnest and have now a large force of men employed in bringing in the water from Creager's Dam, some four or five miles distant from the city.

The introduction of the improved fire alarm gives general satisfaction and has been a great saving of property; the prompt response of our noble fire department, which is second to none in the State, upon the sounding of an alarm, does not allow a fire to gain a very great headway, as they know the exact location of the fire by the number of the box struck.

Donaldson, the great Graphic Balloon aeronaut, is now in this city holding a series of entertainments at Library Hall; he has crowded houses every night, some of his tricks being well executed and call forth loud applause.

The visit of the Gowen Post of Pottsville and Graham Post of Pottstown, took place on last Friday. The visitors were received by the McLean Post of the G. A. R. of this city on the arrival of the 10.30 a. m. train, and after marching through some of the principal streets, they halted in front of the headquarters of the McLean Post, on Penn street near Fifth, where they received a cordial welcome from H. Willis Bland on behalf of the Post. The ball given in honor of the visiting Posts was a grand success, and the visitors returned to their homes on Saturday morning, apparently well please with their visit to Reading.

W. L. D.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

The Main and Important Features of the New Constitution submitted to the Voters.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention to the people of Pennsylvania as a statement of the work accomplished by that body:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, November, 18, 1873.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The convention assembled by your direction to reform the Constitution of the State have finished the work you gave them to do. In submitting it for your approval we invoke your careful consideration. That it is without fault we dare not affirm, but that it adds new and valuable securities to the rights of persons and of property we confidently assert. The mode by which the members of the convention were elected secured a body of men who had neither the opportunity nor the inclination to mould the instrument in the interest of any party or of any private interest whatever.

It would be manifestly inappropriate to attempt any detailed analysis of the proposed Constitution, but it is proper that its leading features should be briefly indicated. It consists of eighteen articles, viz.: 1, Bill of Rights; 2, The Legislature; 3, Legislation; 4, The Executive; 5, The Judiciary; 6, Impeachment and Removal from Office; 7, Oaths of Office; 8, Suffrage and Elections; 9, Taxation and Finance; 10, Education; 11, Militia; 12, Public Officers; 13, New Counties; 14, County Officers; 15, Cities and City Charters; 16, Private Corporations; 17, Railroads and Canals; 18, Future Amendments.

To these is added the schedule, which embraces such temporary provisions as are necessary to regulate the changes which have been made, and to put the new Constitution, if adopted, in effective operation. Under these heads are embraced all matters which were thought to be appropriate to constitutional provision. It has carefully avoided matters of detail, except in such particulars as it was supposed either from their great importance or the difficulty attending legislative enactment, might render legislation difficult or insufficient.

The committee desires to call attention to the following important particulars, in which the proposed Constitution differs from that now in force:

The General Assembly will consist of fifty (50) Senators, and such number of members of the House of Representatives as shall be determined by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred; but every county shall have at least one representative. Under this apportionment the House will consist of two hundred members. This change is accompanied by such provisions as will for the most part avoid legislative apportionments, which experience has shown to be made usually in the interest of the dominant party, and sometimes at the sacrifice of fair representation.

The regular sessions of the Legislature will be held only every other year, but the Governor may, in an emergency, convene it in special session.

The increased number is not equal to the ratio of representation when the existing Constitution was adopted, and was deemed important not only as maintaining a ratio of representation approximating to our increase of population, but because it was believed that an increase of members would render improper influences more difficult, and would insure a more faithful exercise of legislative functions.

The article on legislation requires that every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house, and no bill shall become a law unless passed by a majority of the members elected to each house; nor unless on its final passage the vote is taken by yeas and nays and the vote of each member entered on the journal. The Legislature is restrained from passing local or special laws upon a number of specified subjects, which it was thought could be much more appropriately embraced within general laws of uniform operation. Among the subjects upon which special laws are prohibited are laws regulating the affairs of counties, cities, or townships, or prescribing the duties of their officers; or descent or succession; granting divorces; regulating the practice or jurisdiction of courts, aldermen, or justices of the peace; to change the methods of collecting debts or the lien of judgments; regulating official fees or remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the State Treasury; or exempting property from taxation; or erecting corporations or granting special or exclusive privileges or immunities to corporations—all of which were fruitful sources of popular suspicion of legislative corruption, and all of which can be more efficiently and justly provided for by general laws, and some of which are peculiarly within the province of judicial determination, and ought not to be open to the shifting and uncertain action of the Legislature.

The Legislature is also restrained from limiting the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death; or for injuries to persons or property; or from exchanging or releasing any corporate obligation held by the State, except by payment of the money into the Treasury. No local or special bill can be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the thing to be effected may be situate, at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill, and evidence of such publication shall be exhibited to the Legislature before the act shall be passed.

To insure official fidelity so far as possible, it is provided that any member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value, or appointment, or personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence; or for withholding the same, shall be held guilty of bribery, and be disqualified from holding any office or position of profit in the State; and the like punishment is provided for any person who shall influence, or attempt to influence, corruptly, any member of the General Assembly.

Some important changes have been made in the Executive Department. The Governor shall hold his office for four years, but shall not be eligible for the next succeeding term; but this provision does not apply to the term of the present Governor. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term, who shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided, and shall exercise the office of Governor in the event of the death or disability of that officer.

Executive appointments are to be made by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, who, in confirming or rejecting nominations, shall sit with open doors, and the vote be taken by yeas and nays and be entered on the journal.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs will take the place of the Surveyor General after his term expires, and will have charge of the Land Office; his department will also embrace a bureau of industrial statistics and such duties relating to corporations, to charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material interests of the State, as may be by law assigned thereto. The duties which will devolve upon this department will be of great advantage to the State, in presenting such reliable and valuable information of our natural resources and rapid development as will attract to the State both population and capital.

This article also authorizes the Governor to veto any one or more items of any bill making appropriation of money, and to approve the rest. This is to correct an abuse of great magnitude and long standing, by which appropriations introduced into the general bill providing for the expenses of the State, and which of themselves could not be sustained, must be approved, or leave the State without appropriation for its support. It is a most valuable provision. This article also prohibits the Governor from granting pardons or commutations of sentence, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session; and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The judiciary article requires the election of all judges, and continues the term of all present judges until the expiration of their commissions.

The number of judges of the Supreme Court is increased to seven, and judges of that court elected under this Constitution will be commissioned for twenty-one years, and are ineligible to re-election. All patronage by appointment or otherwise is taken from them, and no duties can be imposed upon them except such as are judicial.

Each county having a population of 40,000 is constituted a separate judicial district and entitled to elect a judge. The office of associate judge not learned in the law is abolished in counties forming separate districts, but associate judges in office, when this Constitution is accepted, serve for their unexpired terms.

Increase of judges under this provision is not large, and the increased expense not great, whilst some additional duties imposed upon judges will render this provision of great convenience to the people, more especially of sparsely settled districts, it is to be observed that whilst the provision entitles any county having the requisite population to be constituted a separate judicial district, it does not require that there shall be, as has been erroneously stated, a judge for every 40,000 of population.

The Court of Nisi Prius is abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by any judge of the Supreme Court, can be established. The great inconvenience to which the appellate business of the Supreme Court was subjected by reason of this court is well known, both to counsel and suitors.

To the end that the judicial system of the State should be harmonized, and the law and practice of the courts brought into unison throughout the Commonwealth, District Courts have been abolished, and their jurisdiction merged into that of the Courts of Common Pleas; and their judges will become judges of the Courts of the Common Pleas.

The Register's Court is abolished as being supernumerary and useless.

In counties wherein the population exceeds 150,000 the General Assembly *shall*, and in any other county *may*, establish a separate Orphans' Court, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in Orphans' Court matters in such county shall cease. The judge of the Orphans' Court, assisted by the register, who will be *ex officio* clerk of such Orphans' Court, shall audit all accounts which require auditing *without expense to the parties.*

In civil cases the parties may, by agreement filed, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the case to the decision of the court, with right to writ of error as in other cases.

Justices of the peace continue without any material change.

In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished, and in lieu thereof there shall be established for each 30,000 inhabitants one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars. The magistrates are to hold offices for five years, and to be elected by general ticket by the qualified voters at large. No voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number to be elected. They shall be compensated only by salaries to be paid by said county, and all fines, fees, and penalties are to be paid into the county treasury. Under this system it is believed that competent and reliable aldermen, approved by official experience and integrity, will be retained, and only men of approved fitness will be elected, since the mode of election allows large discrimination in choice, which in so large a constituency will be freely exercised.

The six article subjects the Governor and all other civil officers of the Commonwealth to impeachment for misdemeanor in office, and subjects all appointed officers—other than judges of the Courts of Record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction—to removal at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed.

The seventh article requires Senators and Representatives, and all judicial, State, and county officers, to take and subscribe the usual oath to support the Constitution and discharge the duties of office with fidelity; and, in addition, that they have not knowingly violated any election laws of the Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others, and that they will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance of any act or duty pertaining to such office other than the compensation allowed by law; and provides that any one convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely shall be guilty of perjury, and forever disqualified for holding office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The article on suffrage and election provides that the general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto. Elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers will be held on the third Tuesday of February. In elections by the citizens, every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter. Soldiers in service may vote under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. All laws regulating elections by the citizens shall be uniform throughout the State. Any person who shall give or promise, or offer to give to any elector, or any elector who shall receive any money or valuable in consideration for his vote, or withholding his vote, shall forfeit his right to a vote at such election, and if challenged for such cause, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue, before his vote shall be received. Any candidate for office guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, is disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and to be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four years.

The Court of Common Pleas of the several counties shall have power upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of the district, to appoint two overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of the election of officers, and to make report to the Court, as may be required.

The trial of contested elections of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, members of the General Assembly, and all public officers, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts, as may be prescribed by general law.

The article on taxation and finance requires that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. All property shall be subject to taxation, but the General Assembly may, by general law, exempt public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Neither the State, nor any county, city, borough, or township shall loan their credit or become stockholders in any company, association, or corporation.

Municipal debts shall not exceed seven per cent. of the assessed value of its taxable property; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate at any one time, upon such valuation.

The State sinking fund shall be maintained, and the debt reduced by not less than $250,000 per annum; and the money of the sinking fund shall not be invested or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

The making of profit out of public money, or using it for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by law—and a part of the punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

The tenth article requires the maintainance of an efficient system of public schools, and an appropriation of one million dollars each year for this purpose. It forbids the appropriation of any of the school fund to the support of any sectarian school, and renders women eligible to any office of control of the schools.

The eleventh article provides for the organization of the militia.

The twelfth forbids persons holding offices of profit under the United States from holding office of profit under the State, and disqualifies all persons who shall fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor of a duel, from holding any office of honor or profit in this State.

The thirteenth article forbids the erection of any new county which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles or less than 20,000 inhabitants, or the erection of any county of less area or less population, nor shall any line thereof within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed be divided.

The fourteenth article provides for the election and qualifications of county officers. In counties exceeding 150,000 inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by fixed salaries, and all fees collected shall be paid into the county treasury. In the election of county commissioners in any county each elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected. This is to secure a representative of the minority party in every board of commissioners.

Under the fifteenth article cities may be chartered whenever any town or borough of not less than 10,000 population shall vote in favor of it. They shall contract no debt except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made, and they shall create a sinking fund pledged for its payment.

By the article on private corporations, the State may, under its rights of eminent domain, take the property and franchise of incorporated companies and subject them to public use, the same as the property of individuals.

Foreign corporations are required to have a place of business and an authorized agent within the State upon whom process may be served. Corporations are confined expressly to the business authorized by their charters. Assessments of damages shall, on demand of either party, be determined by a jury. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness is forbidden.

Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within the State, and connect the same with other lines, subject to regulation by law.

The seventeenth article on railroads and canals provides for a free railroad law in the fullest and most explicit manner, and gives to every railroad company the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and requires them to transport each the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination. It requires them to maintain an office in the State, where transfers of stock are to be made, and where books shall be kept for inspection by parties in interest.

All persons shall have equal right of transportation, and no unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or in facilities for transportation, and persons and property shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station.

Railroad companies are forbidden to consolidate with, or own, or control competing lines, or to engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or to own or acquire lands, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on their business; discriminations in charges by drawbacks or otherwise are forbidden. Free passes, except to officers and employes, shall not be issued.

Street passenger railroads shall not be constructed without the consent of local authorities.

The article on future amendments authorizes amendments to the Constitution when proposed by the act of two successive Legislatures and submitted to and approved by the people, but no amendment shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. When two or more amendments are submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

The schedule provides that the Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. The first election for Governor shall be in 1875, for a term of three years, and thereafter the term shall be four years. The Lieutenant Governor shall be elected in 1874 for four years. Provision is also made for the first election of Senators and members, for Judges and county officers and other matters of detail, but it is not deemed necessary to refer to them specifically.

This review of the proposed Constitution gives a brief synopsis of its leading features, but it is not intended to supersede the examination of its full text. We confidently believe that the more carefully it is considered, and its dependent bearings understood, the more it will commend itself to public approval. It is the result of careful and impartial deliberation by the convention upon the true relations of the Government to the people, and is submitted with full confidence that if adopted it will correct great abuses, insure a more perfect system of popular elections, greater fidelity in the discharge of legislative and official duties, save vast sums of money to the Treasury, reduce taxation, and, by additional securities it will afford to business investments will insure to our State both population and capital. With hope and confidence that the new Constitution will receive your approval, we submit it to your judgement.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, Chmn.,
HARRY WHITE,
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW,
THOMAS HOWARD,
ROBERT A. LAMBERTON,
GEORGE V. LAWRENCE,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
JOHN GIBSON,
JOHN R. READ,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES P. BARR,
RASSELAS BROWN,
FRANK MANTOR,
Executive Committee of the Convention.

A meeting of the finance Committee of the Pittsburg City Councils was held on the 24th instant to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the finances of the city. It was ascertained that there had been an informal issue of water bonds, the Secretary of the Commission having effected certain negotiations with the National Trust Company of that city, which suspended a few days ago without the knowledge of the Commission. A letter from the City Attorney, addressed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, states that the facts thus far ascertained are as follows: Money proceeds of bonds held on deposit at the National Trust Company, $223,000; bonds left with the bank for negotiation (water works), $254,000; bonds left with the bank for registration (Thirty-third street improvement), $50,000, less credit of $10,000. The water loan and street bonds have been, to the best of my information, hypothecated by a bank in Philadelphia as collateral security for the payment of the obligations of the bank. The $223,000, proceeds of the bonds sold, should have been deposited in the City Treasury, but it seems that it was placed in the National Trust Company, in the Secretary's own name. There is now $514,000 in bonds and money in this condition, but it is believed to be secure to the city, as the stockholders of this bank are individually liable.

An official synopsis of the report made to Governor Dix concerning the defalcation in the New York State Treasury shows the amount stolen by Phelps to be $301,771. $200,000 of the amount was stolen in August and the remainder in September.

The navigation of the Hudson river from New York to Albany is suspended and the steamers went into winter quarters Tuesday. This is said to be the earliest closing of navigation on the river during the present century.

Over one thousand skilled English and French silk operatives have returned home since the cessation of work at the silk factories in Paterson, N. J.

Counsel for Tweed will present a bill comprising nine objections on which to base argument for a stay of proceedings.

Money and Business.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, November 26, 1873.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series,	104	105
" " 3d "	107½	108
Philadelphia City 6's,	101½	102
Allegheny Valley 7-30's,	87	88
Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883,		
" " 1889,		
" Mortgage, 1889,	95	96
Lehigh Valley 7's,	100½	101
North Pennsylvania 7's,	96½	97
Pennsylvania & N. Y. Canal 7's,	100	101
Penna. R. R. 1st Mort.	98½	99
do. general " Coup.	86	88
do. do. " Regis'd	91	92
Philadelphia and Erie 7s,	87½	90
Phila. & Reading 7s,	100½	101
do. Gen. Mort. 7s, Coup.		
do. do " Regis.	100½	100½
do. New Conv. 7's,	99	100
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis 7's,	64	65
West Chester 7's,	99	100
West Jersey 7's,	99	100
Wilmington & Rdg. 1st M. 7's	85	90
Lehigh Nav. Gold Loan, 6's,	87½	90
STOCKS.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	57½	58
Mine Hill	50	51
Nesquehoning Val. "	49½	50
Pennsylvania	45	45½
Phila. & Reading "	53	53½
Phila. & Trenton "	113	114
United Co.'s of N. J., (C. & A.)	114	114
Central Transportation Co.	40	41
Fifth and Sixth Streets R. R.,	52	54
Hestonville "	19½	20½
Second and Third " "	57	58

Bristol.

FOR SALE.—A Fine lot of RAZORS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, etc., for sale at the **Hardware Store** of **J. T. KINSEY,** near the Post-Office, Mill St., **Bristol.** 146

FOR RENT.—HOUSE containing NINE Rooms, Washington Street, second door from Pond street. Heated all through. Gas put in if desired. **JOHN LACY.** 145

FOR SALE.—**ONE HOUSE** on Dorrance Street, between Pond St. and the Railroad. Apply to **J. & A. DORRANCE.** 130

FOR SALE.—A desirable Residence on Radcliffe Street, occupied by the subscriber. Terms easy. Price moderate. Apply to **D. HESTON.** Bristol, 8th mo. 21st, 1873. 69

FOR SALE.—A few **Winter Blooming Plants**, by **T. TOWNSEND, Dorrance St., Bristol.** 129

FOR SALE.—**A TWO SEATED WAGON,** entirely new. **PEIRCE BROTHERS, Bristol, Pa.** 43

LOTS FOR SALE, **AND HOUSES Built** by Contract. **DORRANCE & LAWRENCE, Bristol, Pa.** 52

FOR SALE CHEAP: **TWO Shares** of STOCK in the Home Building and Loan Association. Apply to **SAMUEL SWAIN,** Agent. 90

Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of a patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated; the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These Medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers. 92

C. H. GARDEN & CO.,
[ESTABLISHED 1841.]
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND *WHOLESALE DEALERS* IN
HATS, CAPS,
Gloves, and Straw Goods:
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and MILINERY GOODS,
600 & 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PARTNERS: C. Henry Garden, Dan'l Donovan, Joseph Tiernay, Jas. L. Bugh, Wm. Morton Garden, John Campbell, FINANCIAL MANAGER: Charles Porter.
SALESMEN: W. B. Wood, Dan'l Graeff, William Hill, Dinsmore Lackey, Frank Baird, A. W. Boggs, Thomas Seagle, James Bray. 155

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
Arch Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
FOUR MEALS A DAY.
HARRY DENNISON, THOS. MCDERMOTT, W. H. HARDELL, } Clerks. 157

China, Glass and Queensware.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
HENRY HOPKINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER,
319 *North Second Street, Philadelphia,*

HAS now opened for the Fall Trade, a full assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH CHINA; White Gold Band and Fancy Decorated Tea, Dinner and Toilet Ware, also, a large Stock best quality English Stone China Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets, complete; GLASS WARE of every description and quality. TABLE CUTLERY, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, at manufacturers' prices.

Housekeepers and persons wanting outfits, supplied at the lowest wholesale rates. Goods carefully packed, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. 12

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, with Gold's Patent Cast-Iron Radiators. Wood's American Kitchener, and Paris Ranges.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS.
Steam Fitting in all its branches.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO., 41 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
W. SANDERSON,
Furniture and Chair
WAREHOUSE,
425 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Has the Largest and Finest Assortment of
Library and Office Arm Chairs,
With all the Modern Appliances.
LARGE GOTHIC CHAIRS FOR PULPITS OR CHANCELS,
COMMUNION TABLES.
Wheel Chairs for Invalids.
READING CHAIRS with Adjustable Backs and Tablets.
FINE ARM CHAIRS FOR SOCIETY HALLS,
Together with Elegant
PARLOR SUITS.
FRENCH DESKS; and a great variety of articles called for in the business. 118

"SEEDS,"
(Not in the agricultural line, but,) the well known
DEALER IN
FINE SILK HATS,
SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,
No. 41 North Second Street,
110 **PHILADELPHIA.**

The ONE PRICE Store.
BENJAMIN GREEN,
DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, &c., &c.,
33 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
If moths attack the carpet, which they will first do under the sofas and chairs, spread a wet sheet on the carpet, and pass a hot flat-iron over it quickly, and the steam will effectually destroy both worm and egg. 88

Rural and Suburban Improvements
PLANNED AND DIRECTED BY
Walter Elder,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
No. 1321 Rodman Street, Philad'a.

EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT.
The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It cures Old Sores.
It cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
It cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
It cures Pimples on the Face.
It cures Scurvy Sores.
It cures Cancerous Ulcers.
It cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
It cures Glandular Swellings.
It clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.
As this medicine is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, it can never be used amiss.
UNIVERSITY MEDICINES,
236 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.
21 **J. C. HARROLD.**

Philadelphia.

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.
17

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 18

JOSEPH S. BODINE,
WITH
WM. BROWN & CO.,
BINGHAM HALL,
830 Market Street, Philadelphia,
DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, AND Merchant Tailors.
110

EXCELSIOR
FUR EMPORIUM.
J. ISAACS,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN FARIERA,)
718 ARCH STREET,
Between 7th and 8th Streets, South side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Fancy Furs of Every Description.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Would respectfully invite the reader to call and examine our large Stock of Furs. Selling at lowest cash prices. No misrepresentation to effect sales. Furs altered and repaired.
Remember the Store, 718 Arch Street,
141 **Philadelphia.**

Steam, Gas, and Water.
ALONZO L. JONES,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND STEAM GAS FITTER,
150 & 152 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
A. L. Jones' celebrated Self-Regulating Steam Trap; the best in the world. Everybody using steam should have one. Send for circular for full description. Also,
A General Stock of Engineers' Supplies,
Damper Regulators, Low-Water Detectors, Steam Gauges, Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Oil and Tallow Cups, Packing for Engines, Hydraulic Ram Pumps of all kinds; Injectors, Gongs, Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Pipe and Fittings, at the lowest market rates.
Men sent to all parts of the country on Steam, Gas or Water work. No boys sent to do a good mechanic's work. Steam Gauges repaired.
Country Orders solicited.—Give me a call. 65

IVINS & BRO.
Call attention of Buyers to their
NEW and LARGE STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
all manufactured since the fire, and embracing many
NEW DESIGNS IN
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
WIRE MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.
IVINS & BRO.,
64, 66 and 68 North Second St.,
101 Below Arch, **Philadelphia.**

WM. M. FISHER. WM. F. PRATT.
FISHER & PRATT,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
Upholstery,
AND
Elastic SPONGE
GOODS,
No. 1315
Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 98

PHILAD'A TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
THIS old-established Foundry is prepared to furnish Printers and Publishers with all the Latest and Approved Styles of **Newspaper, Book, Job and Ornamental Type, &c.**
In connection with their own large assortment, they are agents for all other makes of
METAL AND WOOD TYPES,
and it is only necessary for the printer to name the founder or factor from whose Specimen Book the selection is made, to insure his order filled accurately and promptly.
AGENTS for all **Press Makers.**
SOLE AGENTS of this City for WADE'S Unrivaled **INKS.**
ESTIMATES for Newspaper and Job Printing Offices furnished on application.
The type on which this paper is printed came from the foundry of
LEWIS PELOUZE,
PRACTICAL TYPE FOUNDER,
19 **Philadelphia, Pa.**

JOHN J. SLIFER,
SUCCESSOR TO JACKSON & SLIFER,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Restaurant and Dining Saloons,
523 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
GENTLEMEN OR LADIES visiting Philadelphia, will find in our COMMODIOUS SALOONS all the delicacies of the season, prepared by experts in the art of cooking, and at MODERATE PRICES.
In connection with the Dining Department, we give particular attention to our
OYSTER TRADE.
By well selected stock, polite attendants, and personal supervision, we aim to merit continuous patronage. 156

NAV. C. REISKY,
SUCCESSOR TO
Rudolph Reisky,
LADIES'
FANCY FURS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Buffalo and Sleigh Robes.
237 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A call will convince any one that I can sell a first class article at a lower price than any FURRIER in Philadelphia. 100

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, November 27, 1873.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.30, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 5.00 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M; Arrives 10.15 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M; arrives 10.15, A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.15 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M; arrives 9.30, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.30, A.M.

TULLYTOWN and MORRISVILLE, and POST OFFICES on the B. D. R. R., closes 7.15, A. M; arrives 5.00, P. M.

EDDINGTON—Arrives 9.30, A. M; closes 10.00, A. M.

JESSE B. MEARS, P. M.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 26th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 20,	30	46	30
Friday, " 21,	20	37	36
Saturday, " 22,	25	50	37
Monday, " 24,	41	48	44
Tuesday, " 25,	37	45	37
Wednesday, " 26,	24	50	32

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

Another Manufacturing Establishment for Bristol.

Some days ago two gentlemen from Camden, N. J., visited Bristol with a view of locating a new machine shop here. Having met the necessary encouragement from some of our citizens, we are enabled to announce that a new machine shop, to be built of stone, two stories high and forty feet square, will be erected early in the spring, for their accommodation. They will put machinery in it to the value of from $4,000 to $5,000, and as soon as the building is completed, be ready to commence operations. What kind of machines they will manufacture is not, yet determined, but they have in contemplation several implements that find a ready sale. They will also do a general job business in the way of repairing and refitting all kinds of machinery. This in itself will give them steady employment, as our manufacturers here have long felt the need of such an establishment.

THE GAZETTE has nearly double the circulation of any paper published between Trenton and Philadelphia.

THANKSGIVING services will be held in the Episcopal church this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Drumm, Rector of the church.

A REVIVAL is in progress at the M. E. Church of this place. A large number of conversions have been made. Last Sunday eleven persons joined the church on probation.

PEIRCE BROS. have contracted with F. P. Crichton for the building of four frame houses on Lafayette street, between Pond street and the railroad. The excavation for the cellars has already been commenced.

THERE is nothing new in the matter of the Bristol Franklinite Company, since our report last week, of its proposed establishment here. As soon as everything is satisfactorily arranged we will give due notice of the fact.

THE Cottage Building Association, at its monthly meeting last Monday evening, sold three loans to Albert Stout, at a premium of $21. Three shares of stock were sold at $85 a share.

THE Rev. Dr. Knox, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, will preach in the Methodist church this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. The members of the various denominations and all others are cordially invited to attend.

WE are glad to see that the Burgess, School Director, Secretary of the Bristol Fire Company, Teller at the Bank, Mitchell & Kirkman's Bookkeeper and another of the "Boys" have returned from their gunning excursion all right.

THIS afternoon at half-past three o'clock, the teachers of the Baptist Sunday school will give an entertainment to the children connected with that school, in the basement of the church. Ice cream and other good things will be provided in abundance.

THE old and reliable firm of Adam Exton & Co., Center street, Trenton, are still manufacturing the celebrated "Trenton Cracker," and those of our grocers who desire to purchase a genuine, delicious, wholesome and cheap article should not fail to give them a call. See advertisement in another column.

THE *Intelligencer* at Doylestown announces that it cannot publish "under present circumstances," a letter from a correspondent who does not see the necessity of building a new jail at the expense of the county, to accommodate Doylestown drunkards and vagrants. The presumption is that such an article would not be quite as interesting reading to the residents in Doylestown and immediate vicinity as a communication that would advocate the rearing of an expensive building at the cost of the county for the benefit of Doylestown borough.

THE action of the Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade at its last meeting indicates that vigorous measures will be taken towards developing the resources of the borough. The principal topic of the evening, that of erecting Water Works, was fully discussed by L. A. Hoguet, Samuel Swain, B. F. Gilkeson, Joshua Peirce, A. F. Young and Wm. Kinsey—gentlemen who have all given thought and attention to the subject. All were impressed with the necessity of having suitable Water Works in the borough, and only differed as to which system was the most economical and best. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the relative merits of each, and investigate the subject in all its bearings. They will probably be able to give at the next regular meeting of the Association, on the 9th of December, a full report of the cost, the best manner of procuring the funds and other information as will be necessary to enable them to come at a definite conclusion.

ACCORDING to announcement, last Sunday Rev. D. C. Babcock, State Temperance Lecturer visited Bristol and in the morning preached an excellent sermon in the Methodist Church, using for his text the words "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." There was a large attendance and he was listened to with a great deal of attention. In the afternoon the Sunday schools connected with the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches met at the Baptist church when Mr. Babcock gave a lecture to the children. The main features of the exercises consisted of asking and answering questions from a printed programme prepared by him, and which he illustrated and explained. He held the closest attention of his audience for over an hour and every one went to their homes feeling well satisfied with what they had heard. In the evening he lectured in the Presbyterian church, but in consequence of the heavy rain storm which prevailed at that time the attendance was small. He gave an account of the working of the State Temperance Union, of which he is Corresponding Secretary, describing the plan of membership, &c. Taken altogether Mr. Babcock may congratulate himself upon having met with a very flattering reception. As a temperance lecturer he is a success, having, in our opinion few equals.

The acquisition of San Domingo and the acquisition of Cuba seem to be two distinct and differing propositions to some people. Those who didn't want Grant to seize the first-named are now anxious to have him seize its neighbor.

Y. M. C. A.

Last Monday evening the Rev. Dr. Burdett delivered a lecture at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on the best means of sustaining our Republican institutions. The speaker first gave a birds-eye view of the origin, history, resources and unprecedented rapid increase of population and wealth of our country. He said that though the country was great, its influence extensive, its wealth rapidly increasing, yet our prosperity did not depend upon these, but upon our Republican institutions. By Republican institution I mean, said the speaker, those institutions that characterize us as a free, intelligent and Christian people. The first thing necessary to sustaining these institutions is the proper training of our children at home. He spoke at length upon the influence of the family upon the National Government, and contrasted our country with France, where the family relation is not recognized as it is with us. He said that we should properly sustain our public schools—that in these schools should not only be taught secular education, but moral and religious instruction should be inculcated. He referred to measures being taken by enemies of public schools to destroy their influence and efficiency, which he thought a blow aimed at the vitality of our political, social and religious institutions. The speaker gave a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of Sabbath schools, and said that to eliminate their influence, and to abandon the religious instruction of our children, our country would relapse into barbarism. He closed by urging the audience to look well to the foundations of things, and not permit the enemies of our public institutions to foist upon upon us foreign customs, habits, manners and tastes, which in the end would be disastrous not only to our political life as a nation, but to every thing we hold sacred and dear as a people.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

JAILS AND TEMPERANCE.

In the last number of the GAZETTE we see that the Doylestown folks are calling for a new jail. Would it not be more in keeping with the progress of Christian ideas to call for a house of Industry, or even a soup house, than a "New Jail." But should we need either? Who fills our poor houses? And who our jails? Is not strong drink the cause of most if not all this distress, this crime?

When we reflect that in one year the ardent spirits sold in the United States amounted to $600,000,000, enough to furnish each man, woman and child with two and a half barrels of flour, then add to this the tobacco, is it to be wondered at that our jails are full? Who is responsible for this? Is it the inebriate? Far from it. It is the moderate drinker, who, by example, makes drinking respectable. It is the men who make our laws, and those who are appointed to enforce them. Indeed, it is upon all who wield the ballot that this fearful responsibility lies. It is stated that of those who are imprisoned seven-eights are for crimes committed while under the effect of liquor. Are these poor degraded creatures as much to be censured as he who legalizes the sale of ardent spirits, and he who, for the love of gain deals it to those whose brains are already maddened. These poor creatures only do the work which they are educated to do by those who hold the ballot; and then that same power gives them the might and legal right to punish them for doing the deeds they have fitted them to do.

Close the liquor shops and put your money into manufactories instead of prisons; we shall then soon see an industrious thriving population. Bolts and bars and midnight watches will be unnecessary. In this Borough we have removed the tax from the factories as an inducement for business men to settle here. Now make this town total abstinence, and then we offer the strongest reason why intelligent, earnest men should settle amongst us. A business man knows that his success would be greatly enhanced by having a sober, intelligent class of laborers in his employ.

It is in the power of the citizens to make this one of the most prosperous towns in the State. But it cannot, it will not be done while we license the greatest curse that is now in existence in our country. Again, I ask will you not put liquor out of our town? It can be done; all that is wanting is the *united will.* Temperance men make this your aim. Put no man in office who is not total abstinence. It can be done. Be in earnest and you will be heard. *.*

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE FUTURE OF BRISTOL.

If greater publicity had been given to the favorable advantages and eligible situation of Bristol for a manufacturing mart, it might now have had two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is now high time to begin. I would propose that the borough double its dimensions, by incorporating so much of the township on the north side as will secure the creek for supplying factories with clear water, and to carry of their liquid offals; and give a larger river frontage. The space lying between the extended borough and the mansion of David Landreth, seedsman, may be made a suburban villa-town. The land is already prepared by nature for dividing off into squares by streets, and the planting of shade trees along the edges of side-walks. I never saw a more beautiful piece of land to erect a villa town upon; and the soil is most fertile. Every kind of fruit, flower and vegetable suited to the climate can be easily produced; and the beauty of the surrounding scenery is almost unequalled. If a company of enterprising business men, or the companies of the railroad and steamboats combined, were to purchase the lands and lay them out in town plot, they by energetic efforts could have the whole taken up and improved within ten years. The adoption of different styles of architecture adapted to such edifices would make the town beautifully picturesque.

This is no wild, imaginative dream: for we have many precedents as examples; we may cite Torresdale: and it is not many years since improvements were first begun at Riverton; we almost remember the first improvements at Beverly; look at the rapid growth of Germantown and Chestnut Hill, in Philadelphia county; and we have likewise witnessed the rapid, rich improvements upon Long Island and on the banks of the Hudson river, New York.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have purchased Ridley Hights, and have spent large sums of money in making roads and small artificial ponds, so as to make a cheerful villa town; but at Bristol there is the noble Delaware river, as broad as a lake, and suitable for boating, fishing, and bathing; and the river road is long since made, all without expense. So the company would have nothing to do but to lay out the streets and advertise the lots for sale. The land being high, the situation is healthful. The lots would sell fast and be quickly improved; and the convenience of business men getting into the city by the railroad in forty minutes, every day all the year round, or by steamboat in one and a half hours eight months in the year.

A horse passenger-railway might soon be laid upon the river road from Bristol to a mile beyond the villa town, when ladies could conveniently make their marketings in the borough any day. Livery stables would spring up in the villa town, so those who did not keep a horse and carriage could hire them for pleasure rides.

Landscape and jobbing gardeners would settle there, to lay out and keep the grounds in good order at cheap rates, and the nursery of John Sherwood, at College wharf, is as near to Bristol as is the nursery of Robert Buist, on the Darby road, to the city of Philadelphia.—In short, there is every convenience to serve and give pleasure at Bristol. After traveling thousands of miles over the nation, I do not know of any place better situated for rearing private residences than the lands lying north of the *Borough of Bristol.* WALTER ELDER.

BRISTOL EXCHANGE AND BOARD OF TRADE.

The Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade met pursuant to adjournment at the Engine House Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. The minutes of the preceeding meetings were read and approved. The Executive Committee of the Association submitted the following report:

To the Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade:

Your Committee have to report that they have prepared the Constitution and By-Laws for signatures of members in a book procured for the purpose; that they have rented, until otherwise ordered, the Fire Company's room in the second story of the Engine House at the cost of two dollars a night. They respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee, that members of the Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade be requested to take such preliminary action as may be deemed by them most advisable towards procuring Water Works suitable to the necessities of the borough.

On motion of B. F. Gilkeson the report of the Committee was directed to be entered upon the minutes, and the matters submitted to be taken up.

On motion of Samuel Swain, the President was instructed to appoint a Committee of Five to investigate the various systems of water works, and ascertain the probable cost and adaptability of each to the necessities of the borough. The following persons were appointed: Louis A. Hoguet, M. A. Walmsley, B. F. Gilkeson, Samuel Swain. On motion of B. F. Gilkeson, the Executive Committee were instructed to take the subject of street sewerage, the covering of the crossings, and the clearing of the side walks, under consideration and report to a special meeting of this Association to be held on Friday evening, December 5, 1873.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

JOSHUA PEIRCE, President.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Secretary.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

PROSPECTVILLE.

PROSPECTVILLE, PA., Nov. 24, 1873.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—

"O, the snow, the beautiful snow,
Covering white this earth below,"

Might have been thronging through the thoughts of many of your readers, as last week we were enveloped in a baptism of the white fay covering which overspread this world of ours; but this morning the windows of heaven were opened, and a rainy wealth of Nature's tears falls soberly and sombrely to the ground.

Among movements in real estate in this section, we chronicle the purchase of a house and lot of Mr. Thomas Weikel, by Mr. Joseph Stemple, who has already demolished the barn, with the design of erecting a new and handsome building in its place.

At the last meeting of Prospectville Building Association, three loans were sold at $13.25, $14, and $14.25 premium.

A repetition of the "Star Course" of lectures with which the good people of Norristown were treated last winter, is being arranged for by some of the literary gentlemen of that place.

Religious services will be held in all the churches of this section on Thanksgiving day, that the character of the day may be fitly acknowledged in the worship of the Supreme.

The Conshohocken *Recorder*, formerly a "patent outside" sheet, published by Charles Jones of that place, has changed hands and character, the "patent" feature being replaced by original matter. There are yet two of these kind of papers in Montgomery county, both with the same matter, the reading of which is getting a trifle monotonous.

The following gossip comes from Pottstown: Jacob Maurer married Miss Barbara Zeigler, after three days courtship, Maurer being a Dutchman and a widower—his children raising a row at the idea of a strange woman dividing the spoils at his death—Jacob declining to fulfil the contract of marriage,—and at last, under the threat of "breach of promise," and with Barbara's signing a release upon Jacob's property, they were married, and left the office as happy as "two big sunflowers!"

Mr. Edward M. Weikel and Miss Bella L. Sands, both of this village, were married at Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sheeleigh. We wish the wedded couple the fullest measure of happiness as they glide down the stream together—all sunshine and no storms.

The Doylestown *Mirror* claims the able report of the Bucks County Institute, for which the *Spirit* editorially extends thanks to Miss Lizzie Roberts of Warminster. Mistake somewhere. MOINA.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

WARMINSTER.

WARMINSTER, Nov. 25, 1873.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Thursday evening a party of our railroaders got into an altercation about the fairness of one of their number while playing at a game of cards, and the result was one man head badly cut and sent to the hospital; another, severe cuts about the face and head who had to be attended by a surgeon, and some of the others were slightly hurt. At another boarding house, on the same evening, they had something of the same kind but modified. This amounted to some trifling cuts, the breaking of a few pieces of furniture and the upsetting of a lamp. When "pay-day" comes we have lively times in our once quiet township.

There has been a "shanty" put up by the contractors of the N.E.P.R.R., at the Bristol road. The land on which it is built was bought of the Misses Bready.

Henry Clay, one of the *darks* who broke into the house of Mrs. Spencer, at Hatboro, in the latter part of spring, received his dues last week from Judge Ross. His sentence is nine years and nine months. Clay's accomplice, John Chase, has been found guilty, and a motion for a new trial has been made, but it is doubtful if he gets it.

Mr. F. Shouble, of Hartsville, has been making considerable improvement to his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Charles Meyers intends building a wheelwright shop; this, when finished, will be occupied by Joseph Krewson, of Newville.

The Neshaminy Church, in Warwick, is building a side walk from the village to the Church. A portion of the walk, which is some times overflowed by the Neshaminy, will be made of stone—the rest will be made of wood.

A tract of ground, on the York road, a short distance above the villa belonging to the estate of Joseph Hart, and containing twenty-seven acres, was sold to John M. Darrah, of Hartsville, for $150.50 per acre. J. B. C.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

DAVISVILLE.

ED. GAZETTE:—An elegant entertainment is being prepared by the members of the Sunday school of this place, said entertainment to consist of readings, recitations and music, by our local talent.

The good people of the Old School Baptist Church and congregation of Southampton paid their yearly donation visit to Mr. and Mrs. Elias Hall, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9th. A very pleasant evening was spent in the society of this aged couple—this being the 57th anniversary of their wedded life—and a generous testimonial of the esteem in which they were held by the people, including nearly $35 in greenbacks, was donated; after which the audience dispersed, feeling "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Boileau and Search are running a stage line from Southamptonville to Hatboro, and in so doing receive a compliment from the *Spirit*, though the compositor makes sad work with the types in the item.

The personal effects of Mrs. Duffield were sold on Saturday last, articles bringing good prices.

Frank McKinstry, of Warrington, has charge of the Davisville public school, and Miss Laura Yerkes of the Southamptonville school; both schools are in good condition.

Yours, H. B. F.

A VIAL OF WRATH.

There was "A Subscriber" who complained several weeks ago about the amount of space in the GAZETTE devoted to Dr. Drumm's letters in the "Joint Communion" controversy. We published his letter and added a few remarks "appropriate to the occasion," as we supposed. He now comes at us

"——thick and fast,
Like lightnings from a Summer's cloud,"

and we stand amazed and are compelled to take the brunt of the storm hurled at us from the point of his electric pen. We gracefully retire from the unequal contest. We abandon the field. We cave. We can

"——nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

We give "A Subscriber" the last word. Here it is:

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In the GAZETTE of the 13th inst. you published the few remarks made by "A Subscriber," on the "concluding letters" of the Rev. J. H. Drumm, in reply to Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, on the very important subject of "Joint Communion."

If this subject, "Joint Communion," is of such vast importance, why not have given Bishop Cummins' remarks, and also the entire reply of the Rev. Dr. Drumm, so that the common people—if they had brains sufficient, could judge for themselves—instead of the concluding letters?

The organization of "A Subscriber" may have been very defective, which he could not avoid, as well as a great flaw in his education that he cannot appreciate or know what to read when perusing so valuable a paper as the GAZETTE that it requires the remarks of the editor to call attention to the various articles and selections.

Says the editor in his remarks—"if a financier, he (A Subscriber) might have perused the fourth page and learned that farming was a safe employment." Yes, many have found this result without the trouble of perusing a paper—few financiers undertake that business to become rich, the result is the reverse—they find it is better for them to devise ways and means to obtain riches by the sweat of other people's faces, than by the sweat of their own faces by agricultural industry.

There may be a little supererogation in the remarks of ever being afflicted with "the nose bleed." "A Subscriber" would say that he is not afflicted with the nose bleed or the lung bleed, but should such an evil ever befall him he would doubtless apply to the best physician for relief, rather than drench his system with compounds of receipts or villainous nostrums, as published in the teeming press to make money, which, in plain English is robbery; and many people seem to think that a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to be such, is as bad as the robber.

The President, Secretary and his advisers being the head of our Government, the present financial difficulty resulting from their action, whereby thousands upon thousands are thrown out of employment in an inclement season, when we were boasting of so much happiness and prosperity, one would suppose a little advice, if heeded, would have been of great value.

The thanks of "A Subscriber" is tendered for the kind offer of publishing an article on any subject, but "must compare favorably with Dr. Drumm's communication," which may bar the publication of an article thus tendered, as you could scarcely expect a composition to the standard thus required from one who has had a flaw in his education.

Still, should the spirit move "A Subscriber," he may, at some future day, make an attempt on some subject. He rather approves of *multum in parvo*, and does not approve or favor the present understanding of the use of logic, words, words, &c., to confound the common understanding—therefore your offer of allowing "five columns and one-better" of small type is appreciated, but will not be needed.

Nov. 1873. A SUBSCRIBER.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTERS.

The Era of Judgment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1873.

A new wave of hope has come over our long suffering and plundered city. It is really true that William M. Tweed has been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment, and twelve thousand five hundred dollars fine, and that he has actually been consigned to the Tombs like any ordinary criminal. So Justice is not wholly paralyzed; and even here, in New York, he who steals from the public treasury cannot forever escape the penalty of his transgression. Surely there is hope for the country, hope even for "sin-sick" Washington, if here in this city such retribution can be rendered. The people receive the tidings with astonished satisfaction. They have become so inured to official treachery that they have felt it was almost a necessary evil which could not be cured, and must therefore be endured. This verdict will do much to tone up public integrity, and give a warning to other greedy and unscrupulous officials. A strong effort is being made for a stay of proceedings to secure a new trial, and some modification of the sentence may be obtained; but it will not be so easily accomplished as past legal evasions have been.

This seems to be a kind of Judgment-day era in our national history, when "hidden things are brought to light." The books of revelation are being opened, giving us sad chapters of public and private corruption it is true, but better so than that a lease of power and hero worship be extended to those who unworthily enjoy public confidence.

Let us hope the moral atmosphere will be a little clearer at the Capital when Congress assembles for the investigations of last winter, and that here in our own much demoralized metropolis, a check at least, is to be given to corruption, the influence of which shall be felt all over the country.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The need of economy and retrenchment has been agitating our School Board, but their proposed methods for securing the desired result have created some commotion among those interested in our public schools. For be it known that they decide to economize in their school expenditures by a reduction of the salaries of the women teachers. To be sure this is designed to affect only those hereafter appointed. Those already established in the various departments are to receive the same salary as before, but it cuts off the hope of promotions and all consequent increase. The male principal of a grammer school is allowed one thousand dollars more salary than a woman in like position; and in the lower situations a corresponding difference in wages is observed.

In the discussion on this salary question, at the meeting of the Board, one member claimed that it was their duty to hire "these persons" (meaning women) at the lowest possible rate. "The only question was whether they could get them at the lower figure, and on that he thought there was little doubt." "They were women not men, and had not the opportunity to get better positions!" I am glad to be able to say that a large minority of the Board took nobler ground and protested against the reduction of salaries. The press has also bravely advocated the claims of the women teachers, and this fact gives them hope and courage for the future. Even the *Herald* has said a good, hearty word of protest against the unjust deed. Truly the world moves, when the columns of the *New York Herald* are given to the claims of woman's right to equal compensation for equal work.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The series of meetings held recently by this valuable Society, were very interesting and useful. If the journals had been as generous in reporting the excellent papers which were presented as they were to the Evangelical Alliance, they would have done good service in extending the Gospel of physical salvation which was so ably and forcibly set forth.

There was a great deal of learned and scientific testimony given about effects of breathing bad air, yet strange to relate, they seemed to take no more pains to provide for the ventilation of the hall during these sessions than the most benighted of heathen in hygienic knowledge. Verily, consistency is a somewhat rare jewel, even among the diciples of Esculapius. But I forgive them this failing for the wisdom they manifested in adding to their membership two women physicians—Dr. Emily Blackwell and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. They exhibited a little sectarian bigotry on the allopathic dogma, but perhaps they will grow more tolerant.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The spirit of war is rife about us. The clamor to avenge the blood of the murdered victims of the ill-fated Virginius is heard in all quarters. It was refreshing, amid this general demand for a declaration of war, to hear, in the quiet stillness of a Friends' meeting yesterday, an earnest warning and admonition against this rash haste for vengeance. Why not settle this barbarous outrage by arbitration at once? Why rush to battle to sacrifice many more precious human lives in a brutal conflict which must be finally settled as all wars are by arbitration at last? Surely, "enough of blood the land has seen." A. R. P.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1873.

"He is Fallen." We may now pause before that splendid prodigy that towered among us like a court-house ruin—ancient ruin will not do for the "Boss"—for only yesterday the law's delay and sundry technicalities made him a free citizen, to-day the Tammany King plays checkers with his nose at the Tombs, and is a prisoner behind the bars. If we look back, it will be remembered by many of your readers that William M. Tweed was made a lawyer in one day, some few years ago, for a consideration. Mark how extremes meet, in the same time—one day—he was unmade, and from an administerer of oaths and justice he now receives oaths and justice. The New York public is divided in opinion in regard to his serving out the sentence of a dozen years on the Island, and to-day feeble strength and old age creeping on with a halo around this chief of sinners, of power departed, great wealth secreted, &c., already are brought forward as arguments to save this Grabber from an ignominious position on his prospective little Island home. I am told he is one of the heaviest real estate owners of the city of New York, and his wealth runs into several millions; if so, we may hear of stays, flaws of arguments, &c., yet, and new trials,—for when cash is brought out to plaster a man's character up, our our lawyers and judges can whitewash as deep a coat as the knight of the brush. Tweed being such a dire offender, the kalsomining process may be arduous, but I think there are but few here who think it cannot be done. There is no doubt William would rather spend his time on Coney Island than at Blackwell's or Randall's, as there is no hard work out there unless our authorities start a glass factory. Some say the Boss has more "sand" now than he needs; but for honor, justice and reform had we not better keep William Marcy Tweed employed as he was sentenced, or give up good government and all turn in and steal.

Theodore Thomas has again returned with his seventy fiddlers, blowers and beaters, and Steinway Hall swayed with an audience of lovers of music, last night, that might make any man proud of his happy band of atmospheric vibraters. Beautiful soul-stirring passion music or sympathetic strains thrilled the audience into a flush of better nature and lifted their hearts above the sordid things of this world. The lovely symphony in C of Schubert was one of the grand features of the concert. The speaking of the horns or flourish of trumpets we might say almost raised the hair of the audience in enthusiasm, and as the softer and gentler strains of the king of instruments floated through the house, the effect was magical. No wonder as a race the Germans are honest, for there is a goodness in their amusements and a noble education in their love of music. Theodore Thomas wields the baton of the finest orchestra and best music, probably, in the civilized world, and when his career is ended in giving joy to those that may gather around his gallant band, may we not rear up a monument to commemorate his noble life and hand it down to posterity as an incentive for some future leader to go and do likewise.

Thanksgiving has become a regular national, Christian holiday, and as we revert back to the cause (if memory holds her right seat within our alabaster brow) this rejoicing is for a fruitful dispensation of Providence in regard to the agricultural prosperity of our country. We think stock jobbers do not come in for a share of the long lines of plump turkeys hanging by one leg in the markets. But as the innocent often sit down and eat with the guilty, many maws may be crammed with fricasseed turkey and cranberry sauce, of this same Job lot. Wagon load after wagon load of cabbages, potatoes, and articles of provender have been driven all day to the Five Points, and while the high-fed aristocracy on the avenue may gorge with Spanish mackerel, broiled canvass-back duck, or potted pigeon, these poor Five Pointers are not forgotten, and will relish their cabbage soup with the best of appetites without fear of gout. JOE JOGGS.

Views of John G. Whittier—He Sustains Senator Sumner's Position.

The following letter is published in the Springfield *Republican*:—

AMESBURY, Nov. 10, 1873.—My Dear Sumner: Thanks for thy manly and just letter on the Cuban difficulty. It was the word needed. The summary shooting of the passengers of the Virginus—filibusters as they may have been and probably were—is shocking and unjustifiable. So have been the wholesale butcheries in France, both by the Commune and the Government. But in this case, no man among us so regrets and deplores the bloody deed as do Castelar and the intelligent Republicans of Spain. If we seize this occasion to strike at them, we give direct aid and comfort to altramontane popery, to Don Carlos, and the cruel priesthood who are fighting against republicanism in Europe. We do a deed in crushing out the Republic of Spain, under its noble President, which can only find its parallel of atrocity in the crushing out of the Roman Republic by the so-called French Republic of 1849. Heaven preserve us from such infamy. I hope and believe wiser and worthier counsels will prevail, and that the only demand of our Government upon Spain shall be the speedy emancipation of the enslaved Cuba, and the rights and the liberties pertaining to citizens of the Spanish Republic secured to the people of all classes in her dependencies. Believe me always and truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

William M. Tweed, ex-county auditor of New York, present state senator, and ex-boss of the public works, politics and morals of the metropolis of the country, was on Saturday sentenced to twelve years imprisonment and a fine of $12,750,00 for misdemeanors in office, to wit, the stealing of about a million of dollars from the public, which he was set to serve and protect. While the sentence was being read, Tweed stood with his hands behind his back and his head slightly forward, and then sat down completely overcome, and was soon after conducted from the court room by the sheriff and his friends.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in BRISTOL Post-Office, Thursday morning, Nov. 26:

Jesse Bolman, Dr. J. K. Brins, Joshua E. Bunting, Martha Jane Burgess, Margaret Craven, James Dugan, D. D. Dugan, Charles H. Dungan, Stephen Ehlenger, Anna Gallagher, Emily Helte, J. C. Jennings, James Kelly, Mary Malone, James Marshall, Horace B. Moffatt, Henry E. Morton, Mary Murray, Catherine McBride, Lewis Otto, Seth Paul, Eliza A. Peck, Miss Emma Reed, Kate Singer, Geo. Smith, Ann South, Margaret W. Stradling, Samuel R. Vaughn, Harriett Watling, George Wright.

WINTER.

Winter is Here,
With snow and ice;
Nights long and drear,
When stoves are nice.
With days so cold
That hearts appal,
Save they who clothe
AT TOWER HALL.

Then they can face anything; for, our Clothing is warm, durable, and cheap. Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street, Phila. 166

DIED.

HARRISON.—On the 24th inst., Carrie S., daughter of Edmund G. and Fannie C. Harrison, of Hulmeville, Pa., in the 17th year of her age.

Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after Nov'r 2, 1873,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7.13, 7.41, 8.24, 10.01, A. M. 12.28, 4.06, and 7.26, P. M. Sundays, 8.45 P. M.

West Philadelphia Depot, at 3.27 A. M., 3.03, 5.12, 6.23, and 10.14 P. M.

For New York.

At 1.17, 7.40, 9.24, and 10.15 A. M., 2.27, 4.26, and 6.20 P. M. Sunday trains, 10.15 A. M., and 7.56 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7.40, 9.24, 11.09, and 11.47 A. M., 1.17, 2.27, 3.18, 4.26, 5.53, 6.07, 6.20, 7.27 P. M.

The 7.40, 11.00, A. M., 4.26, and 6.07 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6.55, and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 3.40, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 8.30, 9.30 and 11.00 A. M., 11.30, 5.30, and 12.00 night.

From New York.

At 7.15 and 9.25, A. M., 12.25, 3.05, 3.55 and 7.25 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6.40, 7.15, 8.00, and 9.40, A. M., 12.00, 2.40, 3.40, 4.50, 6.00, 7.00, and 9.48 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05, A.M. daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division. 60

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New York Division.

On and after Sunday, Nov'r 2nd, trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.	12 ‖ A.M.	14 ‖ A.M.	34 ‖ A.M.	6 ‖ A.M.	53 A.M.	54 A.M.	8 A.M.	16 ‖ A.M.	4 ‖ A.M.	58 A.M.	30 A.M.
WEST PHILAD'A,	12 00	2 40	2 50	3.10	......	......	7.15	8.30	9.30	......	11.00
Germantown Junc.,	†12.20	† 2.54	†3.09	† 3.28	......	......	7.28	8.47	9.44	......	11.14
KENSINGTON,	......	......	......	......	6 40	6.55	......	......	......	10.15	......
Frankford Junc.,	12.30	......	......	......	6.52	......	......	......	......	10 27	......
Bridesburg,	†12 34	......	......	......	6.56	......	......	......	......	10.32	......
Wissonoming,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tacony,	†12.40	......	......	......	7.00	......	......	......	......	10.37	......
Holmesburg Junc.,	†12.45	......	......	......	7.04	7.14	......	9.05	......	10.41	......
Pennypack,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Torresdale,	†12 53	......	......	......	......	†7.20	......	......	......	10.46	......
Andalusia,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cornwell's,	†12.58	......	......	......	......	7.25	......	†9.14	......	10 54	......
Eddington,	†1 03	......	......	......	......	†7.29	......	......	......	10 58	......
Schenck's,	†1.07	......	......	......	......	†7.33	......	......	......	11 03	......
Bristol,	†1.17	......	......	......	......	7 40	......	9 24	†10.15	11,09	11.47
Tullytown,	†1.29	......	......	......	......	†7.49	......	†9 31	......	11 18	......
Penn's Valley,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Morrisville,	†1.46	......	......	......	......	†7 59	......	†9 40	......	11.31	P.M.
Trenton,	2.00	3.53	4.13	4.30	......	8.05	8 17	9.50	10 36	11 40	12.10
New York,	5.17	6.00	6.35	6.45	......	......	10.10	11.50	12.30	......	2 10

NORTHWARD.	40 P.M.	22 P.M.	62 P.M.	24 P.M.	64 P.M.	2 P.M.	68 P.M.	66 P.M.	70 P.M.	28 P.M.	72 P.M.	80 ‖ P.M.	74 P.M.
WEST PHILAD'A,	......	1 30	......	3.00	......	4.20	......	......	......	5.30	......	7.00	......
Germantown Junc.,	......	1.46	......	3.14	......	4 34	......	......	......	5 44	......	7.18	......
KENSINGTON,	12.00	......	2.30	......	3 40	......	4.45	5.00	5 30	......	6.30	......	7.25
Frankford Junc.,	12 15	......	2.42	......	†3.52	......	4.57	......	......	......	6.42	......	7.37
Bridesburg,	12.20	......	2 46	......	†3.56	......	5.01	......	......	......	6.47	......	7.42
Wissonoming,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tacony,	12.25	......	2.50	......	†4.00	......	5.05	......	......	......	6.52	......	7 45
Holmesburg Junc.,	12.30	......	2 53	......	†4 03	......	5.08	5.21	......	......	6.56	......	7·50
Pennypack,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Torresdale,	......	......	2.58	......	†4.09	......	......	5.26	5.51	......	7.04	......	......
Andalusia,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cornwell's,	......	......	3.04	......	†4 14	......	......	5 36	5 56	......	7.13	......	......
Eddington,	......	......	3.07	......	†4.17	......	......	5.40	......	......	7.17	......	......
Schenck's,	......	......	3.11	......	†4.20	......	......	5.45	6.01	......	7.21	......	......
Bristol,	......	2.27	3.18	......	4.26	......	......	5 53	6.07	6.20	7.27	......	......
Tullytown,	......	......	3.27	......	†4.35	......	......	6.02	6 15	......	7 35	......	......
Penn's Valley,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Morrisville,	......	......	3.38	......	†4 44	......	......	6.13	6.25	......	7.46	......	......
Trenton,	......	2.53	3.47	4.06	4.50	5.36	......	6.20	6.30	6 45	7 52	8.21	......
New York,	......	5.10	......	6.00	......	7.30	......	......	......	8 30	......	10 22	......

SOUTHWARD.	51 A.M.	27 ‖ A.M.	53 A.M.	55 A.M.	57 A.M.	61 A.M.	67 A.M.	15 A.M.	1 A.M.	60 P.M.	71 P.M.	17 P.M.
NEW YORK,	......	3.55	......	......	......	......	......	8.35	9.25	......	......	12.25
TRENTON,	......	......	6.40	7.15	......	8 00	9 40	10 52	11.39	12.00	......	2.40
Morrisville,	......	......	6.49	7.23	......	†8.07	†9.47	......	......	12.09	......	......
Penn's Valley,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tullytown,	......	......	7.03	7.33	......	†8 16	†9.56	......	......	12.20	......	......
Bristol,	......	......	7.13	7.41	......	8.24	10.04	†11.15	†11.54	12.28	......	3.04
Schenck's,	......	......	7 19	7.48	......	8.30	†10.10	......	......	12.32	......	......
Eddington,	......	......	7.23	†7.50	......	†8 33	†10.13	......	......	12.37	......	......
Cornwell's,	......	......	7.27	7.54	......	†8.36	†10.16	......	......	12.40	......	......
Andalusia,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Torresdale,	......	......	7.34	†7.58	......	†8 42	†10.22	......	......	12.47	......	......
Pennypack,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Holmesburg Junc.,	6 05	......	7.41	8 03	8.20	†8.48	10.28	......	......	12.55	2.20	......
Tacony,	6.09	......	7.45	......	8.24	†8 51	†10 31	......	......	12.59	2.24	......
Wissanoming,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bridesburg,	6 13	......	7 49	......	8.28	†8.56	†10.36	......	......	1.03	2.28	......
Frankford Junc.,	6.18	......	7.51	......	8.33	†9.01	†10.41	......	......	1 07	2.33	......
Kensington,	6.30	......	8.05	8.22	8.45	9.15	10.55	......	......	1.18	2 45	......
Germantown Junc.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11.57	12.28	......	......	3.42
West Philadelphia,	......	6.52	......	......	......	......	......	12.15	12.45	......	......	4.00

SOUTHWARD.	73 P.M.	33 P.M.	75 P.M.	9 P.M.	19 P.M.	7 ‖ P.M.	31 P.M.	21 ‖ P.M.	P.M.	35 ‖ P.M.	3 ‖ P.M.	23 ‖ P.M.	25 P.M.
NEW YORK,	......	2.55	......	3.55	4.55	4.55	......	6.05	6.55	7.25	8.25	8.55	11.55
TRENTON,	3.40	4.50	......	6.00	6.43	6.53	7 00	8 25	9.01	9.48	10.20	11.15	3.00
Morrisville,	3.47	......	......	......	......	......	7.07	‖Will run to West Philadelphia on Sundays, arriving at 9.50 p. m.	......	†9.55	......	......	†3.07
Penn's Valley,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
Tullytown,	†3.57	......	......	......	......	......	7.18		......	†10.05	......	......	†3.19
Bristol,	4.06	5.12	......	6.23	......	......	7.26		......	10.14	......	......	†3.27
Schenck's,	†4.11	......	......	......	......	......	7.31		......	†10.21	......	......	......
Eddington,	†4.14	......	......	......	......	......	7 34		......	......	......	......	......
Cornwell's,	†4.17	......	......	......	......	......	7 37		......	†10.27	......	......	†3.30
Andalusia,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
Torresdale,	†4.23	......	......	......	......	......	7.43		......	†10.32	......	......	......
Pennypack,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
Holmesburg Junc.,	†4.29	......	5.56	6.42	......	......	7.47		......	†10.38	......	......	†3.53
Tacony,	†4.32	......	6.00	......	......	......	7.50		......	†10.41	......	......	......
Wissanoming,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
Bridesburg,	†4.37	......	6.04	......	......	......	7.54		......	......	......	......	......
Frankford Junc.,	†4.42	......	6.08	......	......	......	7 57		......	†10.50	......	......	†4.05
Kensington,	4.55	......	6.20	......	......	......	8.10		......	......	......	......	......
Germantown Junc.	......	5.45	......	6 50	7.30	†7.49	......		......	11.03	11.29	†12.22	4.18
West Philadelphia,	......	6.00	......	7.15	7.36	8.10	......		10 20	11.25	11.45	12.45	4.38

†—indicates that trains do not stop except on signal or notification to the conductor.

‖ Trains run daily.

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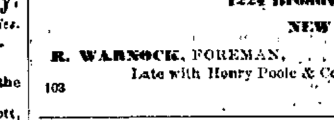
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COUNTRY LIFE.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Not what we would, but what we must,
  Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is both more and less than just
  In taking and in giving.
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow,
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet
  Have worn the stony highways,
Familiar with the loneliest street,
  Its ways were never my ways.
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there, I hope, my grave will be.

Old homestead! In that old, gray town,
  Thy vane is seaward blowing;
Thy slip of garden stretches down
  To where the tide is flowing;
Below they lie, their sails are furled,
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country-house,
  Inland, with pines beside it:
Some peach-trees, with unfruitful boughs,
  A well, with trees to hide it;
No flowers, or only such as rise
Self-sown—poor things!—which all despise.

Dear country home! can I forget
  The least of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet,
  Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
No roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?

Happy the man who tills his field,
  Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fulness yield,
  Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—oh, can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!
  For both the best, the strongest,
That with the earliest race began,
  And hast outlived the longest:
Their cities perished long ago;
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall;
  If so, no lamentations,
For Mother Earth will shelter all,
  And feed the unborn nations!
Yes, and the swords that menace now
Will then be beaten to the plow.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

FARM WORK SHOULD BE THOROUGH.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Whenever a person selects agriculture as an occupation it should not be in the expectation that it is to any very marked extent an exception to the general requirements of other occupations. There are certain general principles that govern in all occupations, in order to be successful. Close attention to business, with a full share of care, is always necessary. A good degree of thoroughness is always requisite; and this is true of farming in every respect, from the moment the farmer sets out in the pursuit of his farm, to the time when he ceases from his labors, and his works do follow him. He should be thorough in his examination of titles and of all matters that in any way would affect his future welfare. It is not an agreeable sensation to labor under the feeling that unnecessary mortgages encumber real estate, and yet there are cases in which in consequence of municipal indebtedness, a farm is in reality under no inconsiderable mortgage, although all individual demands may have been satisfied in full. Therefore there may be a necessity for a purchaser to be *thorough* in his examination, to discover whether a farm is affected in this latter respect. Being satisfied on this point, let the consequences be carefully drawn, so that all rights and privileges shall be carefully and absolutely guaranteed, without the possibility of any future litigation. By all means avoid any reservations, or entailments, which so often lead directly to bitter strifes and contentions. Having taken possession, now commences the farm work proper, in which there should be no relaxation of care. One of the first duties is to see that all boundary marks be properly defined so as to avoid any accidental, natural, or willful obliteration of the same, for this is about equivalent to a defective title; either case may inaugurate a quarrel, hence the necessity of care in this direction. Another source of much trouble, vexation and quarrelling among farmers, is, defective line fences. These should be amply sufficient to avoid the possibility of any passage of stock of any kind from one farm to another, except in case of some unforeseen and ungovernable cause. The interior fences, if poor, will admit only the injury of the owner, hence if any *must* be poor let it be these in preference to those upon the boundaries, where neglect might result in injury to other parties. As to other kinds of work, if a field is to be cleared of any obstructions, such as stones or stumps, let the work be *thorough*; if the surface is considerably less, it is far better so than to run over more ground and half do the work. We would not encourage any new beginner in farming, that he is entering upon a life free from reasonable toil, if he expects to meet with reasonable success, as that seldom falls to the lot of farmers; it is a life of honest and honorable toil. The same rule applies to underdraining; *i. e.*, be *thorough*. What we mean by that is, that it should be effective; let no hopes that ditches thirty or forty feet apart will accomplish the end aimed at, when in point of fact, they should be no more than twenty or twenty-five feet apart in order to prove effectual, for although the improvement may be proportionate to the amount of labor expended it is always good policy to labor for maximum results; so that, like clearing of stones, it is oftentimes better to take a small piece at a time, such as the circumstances of the farmer will admit of, and do it well. And here it may be said that very often some labor may be arranged so judiciously as to count double on results; thus, if a field that is to be underdrained is in a section of country where stones are plenty, it is considered good economy to lay the drain with the stone, rather than with tile. Where this is to be done let a field be selected to furnish the stone as near the piece to be drained as possible. This sometimes will happen even in the same field, and so, while the underdrain is being constructed, the stones are being removed, and so placed as to be out of the reach of the plow, and therefore unable to cause further trouble. All other departments of farm labor might be mentioned in turn, but they will be reserved for a more thorough and future examination.

COLUMBIA, Connecticut, Nov. 17, 1873.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PLANTS FOR FLAVORING AND GARNISHING PURPOSES.

Among this class of plants there are celery, parsley, thyme, sage, mint, lavender, sweet marjoram, summer savery, sweet basil, nastertium and caraway. They are all very valuable for giving a better relish to many dishes and soups, gravies, &c. They all possess a power to give tone the stomach, and impart vigor to the system and vivacity to the spirits. All are of a simple culture, and portions sufficient for a family can be grown on a small space, and many of them are planted or sown to form edgings to walks of the garden.

Lavender, mint, sage, and thyme, are perennials and last many years, while all the others are annuals and sown from seeds in spring or early summer. They contain the largest amount of essential virtues, just before they bloom, and should be cut off just when they form blossom-buds. The nasturtium and caraway are principally grown for their seeds, so they must be left to bloom and perfect their seeds. The sage is very valuable for mixing and flavoring with sausage meats—and the tea made of it is a valuable medicine in other usage. The lavender, too, is also a valuable medicine upon certain occasions. Both the sage and lavender furnish two cuttings every year. After any or all of these herbs are cut or gathered they should be dried in shady places, on shelves or floors, as the sun greatly injures their value.

The rosemary is often classed in this tribe of plants, and its tea is valuable in cases of severe colds. Angelica, balm, burnet, barage, horehound, tansy, hyssop, rue, &c., are most generally used by physicians or under their directions. W. E.

A plantation of 900 acres in Randolph County, Ga., with two good houses, sold last week, for $100.

From the Golden Age.

THE QUAKERS.

BY JOHN B. WILLARD.

A year ago, at one of the anniversary meetings in Boston, a speaker recommended his hearers to study the polity of the Quaker church. Mr. Wendel Phillips followed him with strong commendations of the suggestion. The next day one of the elite of Boston's intelligence joined the first speaker on the street and said: "Walk with me and tell me about the Quakers. Like most other people I know little of them except their external peculiarities. want to know more."

Considering the fascinating bits of information that reach the world now and then concerning this unique body it is strange that the Boston intelligence, as well as other people, should not long since have been tantalished into a study of Quakers and Quakerism. Some years ago a well authenticated census return showed that the average length of life among the Quakers was greater by seventeen years than among any other civilized people. To a world full of men and women desirous of lengthened years that they may ripen mellow, and drop, like autumnal fruits in the soft serenity of October suns, a practical fact like this would seem worth tracing to its very germ.

In the speech of Mr. Phillips above alluded to he asserted with great force that, had the fathers of New England been Quakers instead of Congregationalists we should not be compelled to be battling to-day with the social ills that now afflict us. This, from a life-long Congregationalist, well read in history and unusually conversant with the analysis of social forces, would seem enough to make the reformer, eager for a kingdom of God on earth as it is in heaven, an earnest student of a system that to a man like Mr. Phillips promised so much. History shows that Quakerism anticipated or unfolded within itself almost every reform that marks the cycles from Roger Williams to John Howard, from John Howard to John Stuart Mill. Woman's Rights and Industrial Education, new to the world in the latter half of the nineteenth century, is old to Quakerism. These things are wonderful yet they are true, and they are not all. When the present era of Individualism shalleud with the era of Brotherhood and unity it is impossible to see where so available a model of the latter desiderata can be found as in the system of the Quaker church. Many years ago an English Archbishop said that the Quakers afforded the best example of a Christian people that had been seen since the days of the Apostles. Last year the writer of this article passed some weeks with a Catholic gentleman of remarkable mental vigor. Said the latter, "I am a member of the Catholic communion, and shall always remain such, but I have lived with and among the Quakers, and I will assert everywhere that they are the best people on earth." And these statements are not solitary. Such are met not unfrequently on the pages of books, and from the lips of men. People as different as Hannah Moore—supremely devoted to religion—and Walter Scott—supremely devoted to the world—seems to have been not far from the opinion of the English Archbishop and the writer's Catholic friend. The preacher of righteousness, the evangelist, the missionary one would have thought such fruits would have led to desire to know the tree that brought them forth.

The testimonials to Quakerism in politics are not abundant but they are quite as striking as those to its individual and social excellencies. Perhaps no treaty ever made is so celebrated as is that of William Penn's with the Indians. Says Voltaire, "It was the only one ever concluded between savages and Christians that was not ratified by an oath—and the only one that never was broken." This was of Quaker diplomacy in the seventeenth century. In the restoration of devastated France in the nineteenth, English newspapers asserted that the work of the Friends' Lilliputian denomination put entirely out of sight the efforts of all other bodies in the same direction. But the writer will drop this point here; politics are not fundamental enough for his present purpose.

The above statements are undoubtedly given with enthusiasm; but they are not exaggerated. The writer has stated his facts just as he found them. Had he room for narrative, incidents from Quaker life, usually esteemed so colorless, would give most thrilling dramatic force to his bare allusions. Those conversant with the subject may say the above is truer of Quakerism in its better days than it is of the Quakerism of to-day. Such would seem to be the opinion of Whittier, a birth-right Quaker. In his noble poems he has said not a little in favor of the Quaker of the olden time. But of the Quaker of the present time his praise is not so abounding. Quakerism has undoubtedly succumbed to the spirit of an age peculiarly adverse to it. Having absolutely nothing to-day to encourage it it has become supine and, as a venerable Friend said to the writer lately, "it might be said to it as was said to the church at Sardis. 'Thou hast a name that thou livest, yet art dead.'" Still, Quakerism as it was, and revived, might be, stood unquestionably in advance of the Christianity and civilization of to-day. It yet stretches across no small portion of the path that we must traverse to reach the city of our God. It had best be studied.

With all other denominations doctrine, avowedly or virtually, has been placed before practice, faith before works, belief before life. It is the horrible result of the Lutheran reaction against papal folly. With the early Quaker apologists, like Penn and Barclay, the Christian ground was decidedly taken; first, "the will;" after that, "the doctrine." When all Protestant orthodoxy fell under the spell of Wesley, Quakerism did not escape. It became less practical and more doctrinal and its Chestian status was not a little deteriorated merely. Yet some of its old leaven still remains.

The practical religion of the other denominations goes no farther than the ten commandments. Far in advance of this went the Quaker. He accepted a portion—by no means all of the sermon on the mount as his rule of life. The beatitude of peace-making which, in all other denominations has been holden as the merest sentimentalism, to be observed or not as the whim might move, the Quaker made a rule of life as precise, as strict, as full, as invariably to be observed as the Puritan did the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." With all the cognates of this fourth beatitude, so abundant on the mount, the Quaker took the same course. He made them a science while other Christians left them a nothing. He was nearly as true to the beatitude of mercifulness and quite as much so to that of meekness, as the latter is usually and, perhaps rightfully interpreted. And in making a portion of the sermon on the mount a science instead of an impalpable sentiment lies "the hiding of" the Quaker's "power."

All modern civilization is, as all future must be, primarily ecclesiastical. That of the United States is Congregationalist. It is the outgrowth of the church system of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. It has braved a magnificent advance over Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian methods, as respectively wrought out in Spain or Austria, England and the Scotland of Mary and James VI. But that it has nearly exhausted itself is the sad belief of many of its well-wishers. In the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly* editorial entitled Politics thoughtfully states this foreboding. And truly certain crimes and ills are frightfully common, and seem to be rapidly increasing among us. They may be generally described as the crimes and ills that result from restlessness. To no people could come fraught with richer blessings the fulfillment of the promise "I will give you rest" than to us. It would be like the fresh morning air after a night of fever. Now there is one characteristic of Quakerism known to all men. All is remarkable for its repose. And this repose is a healthful one: "Never resting, never hasting." Is not a claim somewhat made out here for another ecclesiasticism to lead the world? We need not doubt because of old Quaker nonsense as to art and amusements, unesthetic dress and singular speech. These things Quakerism is already sloughing off. But Dickens and Hood have started multitudes toward its doctrine of brotherhood. The necessities of our condition are driving us to seek its rest.

Its underlying methods, however, are our main inquiry. If the great Nazarene was right when he told us if we came unto him we should find rest, and if coming to him means yielding close obedience to his commands, and if the Quaker has done this somewhat better than other men and "rest" results. one problem of civilization is in the way of solution. And every sign of our time shows that any man or body of men that holds more nearly than others do to the sermon that forms the most striking monument left us by Jesus has not yet exhausted his or its destiny.

WHAT A PAIR OF SPARROWS CAN DO.—By careful investigation, it has been ascertained that a single pair of European sparrows, during the infancy of their brood, feed their little ones an average about *three thousand three hundred and sixty caterpillars* in a week! Now, take your slates and pencils, my little friends, and see how many caterpillars in a month the sparrows killed by that Sussex County club would have destroyed if they had been permitted. Think what quantities of pretty leaves, how many bushels of grain, and what an abundance of nice fruit must be destroyed by the taking off of seventeen thousand worm-eating birds!—*From St. Nicholas for December.*

Illinois is suffering from the safe manufacturers' agents, and recalls the days of the lightning rod men with sighs of tender recollection.

This is the way that the Peoria Review puts it: "The scarcity of new hats on the streets shows that very little interest was taken in the election."

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly-flowing stream,
And a "Churchman down to the river came:
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop: when you cross this tide
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book:
"I'm bound for heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy and held him back,
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.—
I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked in that blissful spot
Whether he belonged to "*the* Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,
His dress of a sober hue was made:
"My coat and hat must all be gray:
I cannot go any other way."—
Then he button'd his coat straight up to his chin
And staidly, solemnly waded in:
And his broad-brim'd hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead, so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;
A moment he silently sighed over that,
And then, as he gazed to the farther shore,
The coat slipped off, and was seen no more.
As he entered Heaven, his suit of gray
Went quietly sailing—away—away,
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of Psalms
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,
And hymns as many, a very wise thing,
That people in heaven, "all round," might sing.
But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh,
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one,
The Psalms and Hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his MSS,
Came Wesley the pattern of godliness,
But he cried, "Dear me, what shall I do?
The water has soaked them through and through."
And there on the river, far and wide,
Away they went down the swollen tide,
And the saint astonished, passed through alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then, gravely walking, two saints by name,
Down to the stream together came,
But as they stopped at the river's brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.—
"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,
How you attained to life's great end?"
"*Thus*, with a few drops on my brow."
"But *I* have been dipped, as you'll see me now;

And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm 'close communion,' to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this."
Then straightway plunging with all his might,
Away to the left—his friend at the right,
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count as they passed along.
And concerning the road they could never agree,
The *old* or the *new* way, which it could be,
Nor ever a moment paused to think
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud,
Came ever up from the moving crowd,—
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new,
That is the false, and this is the true,"—
Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new,
That is the false, and *this* is the true."
But the *brethren* only seemed to speak,
Modest the sisters walked, and meek.—

And if ever one of *them* chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way,
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,
A voice arose from the brethren then:
"Let no one speak but the 'holy men;'
For, have ye not heard the words of Paul—
"Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

I watched them long in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream;
Then, just as I thought, the two ways met,
But all of the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on, till the heaving tide
Carried them over, side by side;—
Side by side, for the way was one,
The toilsome journey of life was done.—

And priest, and Quaker, and all who died,
Came out alike on the other side
No forms, or crosses, or books had they,
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,
No creeds to guide them, or MSS,
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

This, the highest Minister of the Church of England, addressed a letter to Dr. W. Payne Smith, from which the following extracts are copied:

"I cannot allow the Dean of my Cathedral to go to America to attend a General Conference of Christians of all countries without expressing my good wishes and earnest hope that his efforts to promote unity in Christ's Church may be blessed."

"I wrote a letter to the late lamented Bishop McIlvaine which he kindly undertook to present to the Conference.

"I hope that you will, on the present occasion, be the bearer of my good wishes in the place of one whose loss has been felt by Christian men wherever the English language is spoken.

"Never since the Reformation has it been more important that Christian men should learn to understand and co-operate with one another, and that they should, by the manifestion of their union in faith and good works, offer an effectual opposition to the growing progress of superstition and infidelity, and never has this union been more earnest and longed for than in the present day. * * * I trust that the Holy Spirit of God may guide all who take part in your discussions at New York.

"I pray that God may hasten the time when the differences which at present too much keep Christians asunder may be removed, and when all who love the Lord Jesus Christ sincerely may be united outwardly and in spirit."

Is not this true Christian liberality, worthy of the man and the Minister?

HOUSHOLD RECIPES.

Cream Candy.—Sifted sugar, four pounds; butter the size of an egg; five table-spoonfuls of cream; vinegar, six table-spoonfuls; enough water to keep from burning. Cook it three-quarters of an hour; stir it constantly over a *moderate* fire. Test it by dropping a little in cold water; take it out, and, if you can pull it, it is done. It is very nice when properly made.

Cabbage Salad.—Boil a Savoy cabbage until tender; then drain and chop it. Serve with a salad dressing made out of two hard boiled eggs mashed very fine, three table-spoonfuls of thick sour cream, one teaspoonful of mixed mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoonfuls of strong vinegar. Stir until perfectly smooth, and turn over the cabbage.

Tomato Lily.—Take one peck of green tomatoes, cut them in slices and sprinkle with salt; put them in a jar and press them tight; let them remain over night. Next morning drain through a cullender; add to them twelve onions sliced, one and a half ounces black pepper, a teaspoon of red pepper, one ounce mustard seed, one pound brown sugar, one ounce of cloves, one ounce allspice. Put in a kettle, cover them with good vinegar, and boil till tender.

Rice Pudding.—One quart of new milk, one cupful seeded raisins, two-thirds of a cupful of rice—keep it hot in a saucepan on the back part of the stove for two hours, or until the rice is soft enough. Then add one quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, and, when cool enough, two eggs (the yolks and whites beaten separately until they are frothy), a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and a very little salt. Mix carefully, so as not to break the rice, and bake about half or three-quarters of an hour.

Ginger Cake, Plain and Good.—Into two quarts of flour rub well a teaspoonful of soda, and when well mixed, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; then either powdered cloves or ginger to taste, cut fine. To one teacupful of butter, or lard and butter mixed, add two teacupfuls of molasses. If too stiff, add a little more molasses; if too soft, add flour until of the proper consistency to roll out. Cut in round cakes, and bake in a quick oven. Cloves and no ginger make a delightful cake.

Meringue Pudding.—Soak one pint of bread-crumbs in one quart of milk; add one cup of sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, a small piece of butter and the yolks of four eggs. Bake until it thickens and browns. When cold, spread a layer of jelly over the top and beat the four whites of eggs very light; add a cup of sugar and the juice of the lemon. Heap it like rocks over the jelly (do not smooth it down), and stand it in the oven until it browns lightly.

To Cook Onions.—Boil till nearly done, pour off the water and put in milk enough to cover them, with a small piece of butter; season with pepper and salt. Just before taking off, stir in a teaspoonful of flour to thicken them, and after they boil up once remove immediately. It is a good plan to boil onions in milk water; it diminishes the stong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions, to chop them after they are boiled and put them in a stew-pan with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stand about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

A little Chicago girl who went through the tunnel under the river exclaimed on returning home, "Oh ma! we went over the river under it."

Utah husbands are reducing the number of their wives. The panic obliges them to dispense with luxuries.

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Respectfully announce to the Citizens of Bristol and Bucks County, that they have opened a

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is the order of the day, and the people have hailed the NATIONAL LIFE as the pioneer in furnishing Insurance at a small advance upon the actual cost, and have embraced the opportunity thus offered to provide for their families in case of death, without impoverishing them during life.

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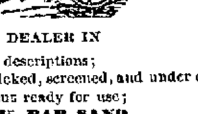
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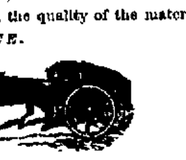
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☞ BUILDERS, and all persons contemplating building, will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock, and entire satisfaction will be given, not only in the quality of the material, but also in the *PRICE.*



COAL. COAL.

Always on hand, and under cover, a full supply of best quality Lehigh Coal, prepared and carefully screened, for Family Use; viz:

Egg, Stove, and Small Stove Sizes:

free from slate and dust, and delivered at shortest notice,

always at the very lowest ruling prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

LIME,
HAIR,
Calcined Plaster,
Terra-Cotta Chimney-Tops, &c.

☞ Don't forget the place.

FOOT OF MARKET ST., BRISTOL.

36

NOTWITHSTANDING

OUR

Extensive Alterations

AND

Enlargement,

we are not allowing it to interfere with us in the PURCHASE OF OUR

Fall and Winter STOCK;

and we are now constantly making

ADDITIONS TO IT,

of Goods of this description, consisting of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety

VELVETEENS.

WATER-PROOFS,

OF DIFFERENT COLORS, for Redingotes and Cloaks;

Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres.

Special attention is called to our Stock of

ALPACAS,

BOTH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE,

ranging from 25 cts. to $1.00 per yard.

Hand-Knit Zephyr Goods,

Zephyr and Germantown Wool,

GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

Merino Underwear.

In fact almost everything that could be desired all of which we are pleased to show, as well as the present crowded state of our counters and shelves will admit of.

J. Wesley Wright's,

Next to Canal Bridge,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PENN'A. 98

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 63

CHARLES WOLLARD,

Contractor & Builder,

Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT,
and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 61

THOMAS ROBERTS & CO.,

Livery and Sale Stables

OPPOSITE THE DELAWARE HOUSE.

ALL KINDS OF

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

TO HIRE.

Also, Horses and Carts to Hire.

HORSES MULES & CARRIAGES

For Sale or Exchange.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

101 R. F. STREETER, Salesman.

CABEEN & BEATTY.

We wish particularly to call attention this season to

OUR STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS,
CARPETS,
AND
OIL-CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
&c. &c. &c.

OUR STOCK OF

Dress Goods

is complete. Everything new, stylish and durable.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK CRAPE AND VEILS, BLACK SILKS, of the most reliable makes.

WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS, OF ALL KINDS.

A Full Line of Domestics.

Kid Gloves—HARRIS, SEAMLESS, JOUVIN, LOUIS, &c.

Full Line of Notions:

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
TRIMMINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
CORSETS, SCARFS, TIES,
RIBBONS, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Cloths and Cassimeres

FOR BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

Crockery and Glassware in variety.

GROCERIES:

A FULL STOCK ALWAYS READY.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

The assortment comprises all the standard and useful Styles, together with New and Elegant Designs IN THE

SUMMER AND FALL.

23

House and Sign PAINTING,

WALL PAINTING,

GRAINING,

GLAZING.

None but the best materials used.

HORATIO I. KURTZ.

☞ Under the Post-Office. 30

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

S. H. Peirce & Sisters.

This School, established in 1862, is located in the BOROUGH OF BRISTOL, PA.,

On the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philad'a.

The situation is pleasant and healthful, and is unsurpassed in convenience of access.

Admitting but a limited number of Boarders, the care, both mental and physical, is that of a well regulated family. Every effort made to secure a thorough education, thus fitting the pupils for a useful and practical life.

The SCHOOL YEAR consists of Forty Weeks, COMMENCING *the Second Tuesday in September.*

The School is vacated during the Christmas Holidays.

For Circulars address,
41 R. A. PEIRCE.

A. E. BAYLIES'

Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.,

Mill St., above Wood, Bristol, Pa.

Watches of every description repaired in a superior manner. 57

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

BRISTOL MILLS.

J. & A. DORRANCE,

Flour, Grist, Saw & Planing Mills.

FARMERS and others will please bear in mind, that our facilities are such, that we can furnish

LUMBER

AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE

IN THE COUNTY.

Also

COAL

Constantly on hand, well screened, picked, and under cover. 43

HEPWORTH & COLLINS,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

at Foot of Market Street,
BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
Lead Pipe,
Sheet Lead,
WASH BASINS,
Bath Tubs,
PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams,
WIND-MILLS, &C.

42

WILSON RANDALL,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.



CONSTANTLY on hand a fine selection of Carriages of all styles and descriptions, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

FALLTOPS, JENNY LINDS, GERMANTOWNS, STORE and EXPRESS Wagons; and in fact anything in this line of business, furnished at lowest possible prices consistent with good workmanship and material used.

Any style of Carriage or Wagon made to order at short notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. Address or call on

WILSON RANDALL,
15 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

Clothing! Clothing!

IF you want to buy your FALL CLOTHING, and HATS AND CAPS cheap, go to

Allen & Louderbough's,

No. 60 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

We have also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ PIECE GOODS and VEST PATTERNS for sale or made to order.

WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALITY.

51 *Give us a call.*

GO TO THE NEW STORE UP TOWN.

Where you can buy your GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, NOTIONS, and CONFECTIONERIES, very cheap;—consisting in part of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Lard, Butter, &c. Housekeepers' Wares, such as Brushes, &c., with a variety of Soaps. BUCKETS, Brooms, Baskets, &c. Also, assortments of Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Nuts, &c. &c. COAL OIL constantly on hand; and a general supply of things usually kept in a first class Grocery Store, at

P. O. HUTCHINS',
Washington St., Bristol, Pa.

P.S. The highest market price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE. 14

READ THIS When You have Time.

PARTIAL LIST OF GOODS KEPT BY

M. A. WALMSLEY,
BRISTOL.

VIZ:

Teas—Fine Formosa Oolong—the best in town for One Dollar per lb. Good Oolong, 80 cts. Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan, &c.

Coffees—Old Government Java, (strictly pure). Rio, the best quality.

Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Currants, French Prunes, Turkish do. Citron, Raisins, German Plums, &c. &c.

IMPORTED GOODS.—English Pickles, Olives, Olive Oils, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sardines, Salmon, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—Cranberries, Dried Plums, Dried Peaches, Cherries (pitted), Jellies, Honey, Catsup, Spices, Breakfast Hominy, Tapioca Farina, &c. &c.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas Corn, Oysters, &c. &c.

ALL SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular.

29 M. A. WALMSLEY, Bristol

WM. A. GIRTON,

Cor. Mifflin and Swain Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

Mastic Cement Roofer.

Old Shingled Roofs Covered

Without removing the Shingles.

Gravel Roofs repaired and made water-tight.

☞ All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. 16

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,

MILL STREET,

Near Canal Bridge, Bristol, Pa.,

KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is

PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,

to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. 87

JOHN TAYLOR,

Corner Mill & Cedar Sts., Bristol, Pa.,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and customers that he keeps any thing the people used in the way of

GROCERIES,

and all kinds of PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, WILLOW-WARE, &c., on hand at all times. 88

SHARP SHOOTING.

PRIDE OF BRISTOL.

At No. 69 Mill Street,

5 ct. SEGARS

Inferior to none for the money, and all others equally good. Also

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS

of the best brands,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

What I miss in quantity, I will make up in quality.

Try them. A. LIPPINCOTT,
32 PROPRIETOR.

WEVILL'S

Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root,

for Diarrhœa, and other affections arising from a relaxed condition of the bowels in adults or children.

This preparation of *Blackberry Root*, (in combination with other astringents and aromatics), has been extensively used for a number of years with most gratifying results, and is highly recommended by many physicians.

CHAS. H. WEVILL, DRUGGIST,
63 Mill Street,
33 BRISTOL.

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.

27

WM. TERNESON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for

Ladies, and Gents' First Class Boots

made a specialty.

SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at

Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
39 BRISTOL, PA.

GRACE & TAYLOR,

LATE OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND,

No. 11 PENN STREET, Bristol, Pa.,

House, Sign, and General Decorative Painters.

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

Graining on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.

Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All orders should be addressed

GRACE & TAYLOR,
115 No. 11 Penn St., Bristol, Pa.

CHROMOS, For sale at BOSTWICK'S PICTURE GALLERY. Will sell at cost for six weeks.—Oct. 21st, 136

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